

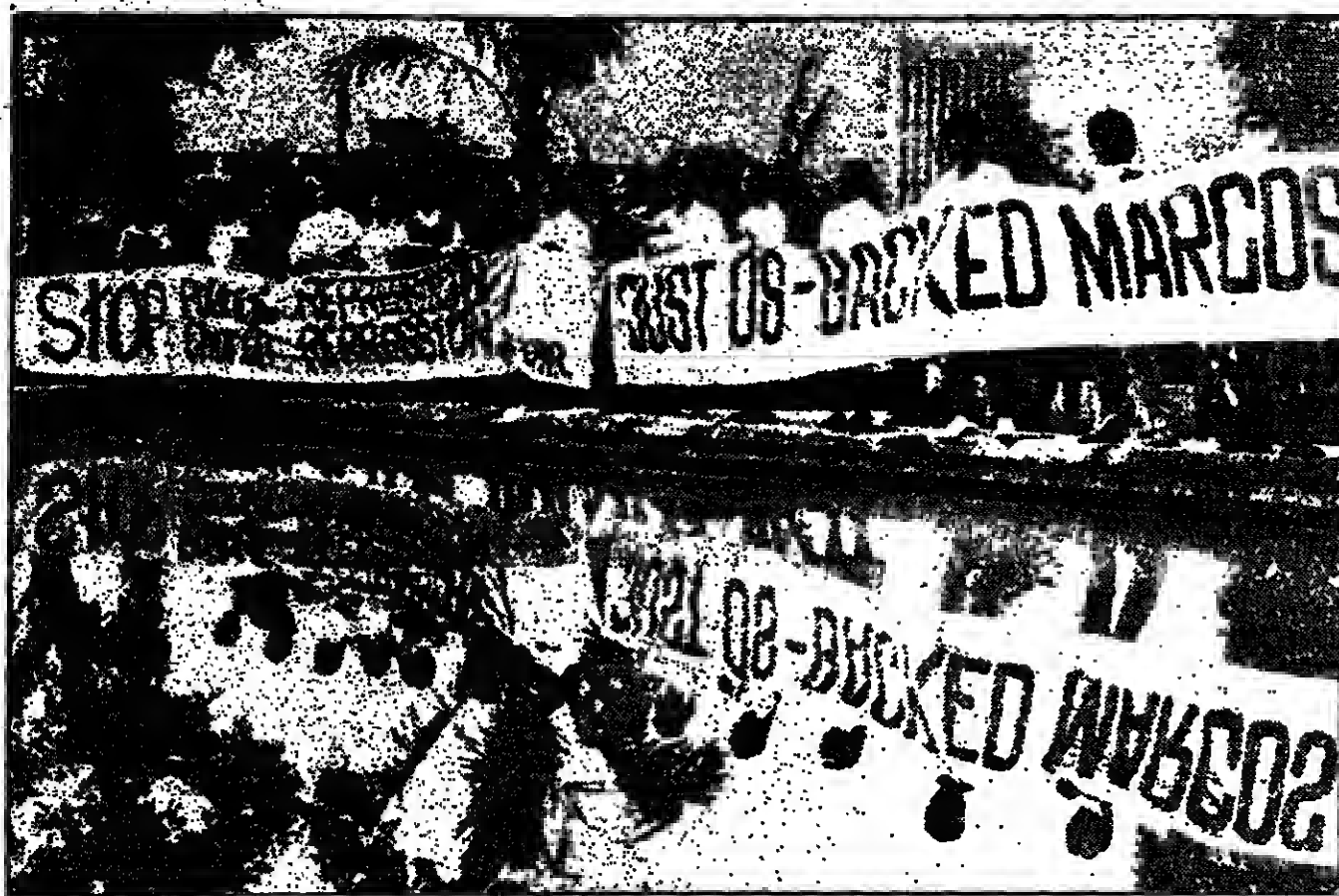
# Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887



A group of Roman Catholic nuns joined in a protest in Manila on Monday against the government of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

## U.S. Naval Guns Support Lebanese for First Time

BEIRUT — U.S. Navy ships shelled Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas in the hills above Beirut on Monday, marking the first time U.S. forces have fought in direct support of the Lebanese Army.

The shelling, thought to be the biggest U.S. naval action since the Vietnam War, was the third time in the 16-day-old resumption of the civil war that U.S. ships have opened fire, and the first time since Syria warned Sunday that its troops in Lebanon would shoot back if attacked by U.S. ground, air or sea forces.

No Syrian retaliation was reported after Monday's shelling.

The destroyer John Rodgers and the guided missile cruiser Virginia fired repeated barrages in the morning and afternoon as the U.S.-trained Lebanese Army's 8th Brigade fought with Druze and Palestinian guerrillas attacking Souk el-Gharb, a mountain town nine miles (14.5 kilometers) southeast of Beirut that overlooks the U.S. Marines' base near the Beirut International Airport.

A Druze spokesman in Damascus, in a statement reported by the Kuwaiti News Agency, said that Druze forces had broken through Lebanese Army lines and entered Souk el-Gharb.

But the Lebanese Army denied the report and said it had driven back repeated assaults, some in hand-to-hand combat.

Before Monday's shelling, both the navy and the U.S. Marines on shore, citing danger to U.S. personnel, had opened fire on anti-government positions after marine positions were hit by shells.

But the new barrages indicated that the United States was determined to help the Lebanese Army stop Syrian-backed Druze leftists and Palestinian guerrillas from pushing down from the hills and into Beirut.

Vice Admiral Edward Martin, commander of the 6th Fleet, confirmed in a statement that his ships had attacked an area near Souk el-Gharb.

The naval fire was aimed at "military targets threatening the Lebanese armed forces' defense of Souk el-Gharb," the statement said.

It said that successful Lebanese armed forces defense of the area was vital to the safety of U.S. personnel.



Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, center, returned to PLO offices in Tripoli, Lebanon, amid speculation he was trying to make peace with Syria.

## Arafat's Return to Lebanon Is Seen As Move Toward Peace With Syria

BADDAWI, Lebanon — The return to Lebanon of Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, may reflect an effort on his part to make peace with Syria, according to Lebanese officials.

The officials told The New York Times that if Mr. Arafat were successful in what they believed were efforts to move closer to Syria, the Syrians might strengthen their position in the fighting in Lebanon's central mountains.

However, there are no indications that the Syrians are ready to make peace with Mr. Arafat, the officials said.

Mr. Arafat got a rousing reception in Palestinian camps after he re-entered Lebanon for the first time in three months, apparently by boat from Tunis on Friday.

On Sunday, Mr. Arafat reminded a crowd at the Nahr al-Bared camp what had happened to his forces in the PLO's defeat by Israel last summer.

"Where is Begin? Where is Sharon? Where is Haig?" Mr. Arafat asked, referring to Israel's outgoing prime minister, Menachem Begin, the former defense minister, Ariel Sharon, and the former U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. Then he asked: "Where is the Palestinian revolution?"

Old men and women, fighters in new green fatigues and boys and girls in battle dress responded in unison. "We are here."

Mr. Arafat smiled and said, "The winds did not shake the mountain."

The PLO chairman declared that the failure of the United States to prevent the massacre of Palestinians at the Sabra and Chatila camps in Beirut a year ago voided an agreement under which Mr. Arafat's organization promised not to return to Beirut.

The agreement called for a withdrawal of all Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut, left the evacuation of those outside Beirut subject to further negotiations and gave U.S. and Lebanese government guaranties.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Imelda Marcos Says She'll Quit in 1984

'I Am Just Dying to Get Out' of Politics Because of Suspensions, She Claims

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos said Monday, with some qualification, that she will abandon politics next year because of suspicions against her aroused by the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Mrs. Marcos said she had found herself "suspect" and a "threat" to succeed her husband, President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and had reached the limit of her "human sensitivity."

"I am just dying to get out," she said at a news conference with foreign reporters.

Her declaration was greeted with skepticism by members of the political opposition, which is waging a spreading campaign to force the president's resignation and a new government of reconciliation.

"She wants to get out of range," said Salvador H. Laurel, a leader of the opposition. "Nobody believes" that she will resign, Mr. Laurel added. "People would rather judge her by what she does rather than what she says."

Mrs. Marcos is a powerful political figure in her own right. It has been assumed for years that she will attempt to succeed her husband if he retires.

Her recent comments on quitting politics have been interpreted by many political observers in Manila as a government attempt to defuse the dissent that has been building steadily since Mr. Aquino was shot to death on Aug. 21 as he returned from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Mrs. Marcos holds three important government posts — minister of human settlements, governor of Metropolitan Manila and member of the Marcos-appointed executive committee that is charged with running the country in the event he becomes incapacitated.

Reports circulate periodically that Mr. Marcos is seriously ill and may retire at any moment, creating a vacancy he might try to fill with his wife.

One of her closest allies in the government is General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff. The suspicion is widely held that the military had something to do with Mr. Aquino's death.

Mrs. Marcos had said earlier that she was considering quitting politics next year, but her remarks Monday were more definite.

She said her decision not to seek re-election to the National Assembly next year was "definite and unequivocal" and asserted that that would mean she could not remain as Manila's governor or a minister of the national government.

However, she said she had reached no decision about retaining membership on the executive committee. In theory, that committee could run the country only for a limited period, but it would have full presidential powers in the interim, including the power to invoke martial law, as Mr. Marcos did from 1972 to 1981.

Mrs. Marcos also at first hedged when asked if she would under any circumstances succeed her husband as president. "I don't think so," she said. Later, advised by an aide to be more precise, she said there was no chance she would do so.

She said she would retire to the private sector and attempt to build up the economies of rural areas.

■ **Military Inquiry Into Slaying**

Robert Trumbull of The New York Times reported earlier: General Ver has ordered a separate military investigation into the shooting of Mr. Aquino.

An investigation by a special commission of five jurists appointed (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



Imelda Marcos

## U.S. Indicts Marc Rich On Tax-Evasion Charge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Marc Rich & Co. AG, the large Swiss commodities trading group, and two of its owners were indicted Monday on charges of avoiding \$48 million in taxes in what the authorities said was the largest U.S. tax-evasion case ever prosecuted.

A 51-count indictment also charged Marc Rich and Pincus Green with "trading with the enemy" by buying \$200 million worth of oil from Iran during the Iranian hostage crisis.

The oil purchases with Iran were made after the Nov. 4, 1979, seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and after the Carter administration declared it illegal to trade with Iran, according to the charges.

A federal grand jury in Manhattan charged that the company dodged taxes by concealing \$100 million in illicit profit earned by sidestepping federal price controls on domestic oil.

The defendants all were charged with racketeering, punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine.

They were identified as:

● Mr. Rich, 49 years old, formerly of Manhattan and Long Beach, New York, the chairman of the company carrying his name.

● Mr. Green, 49 years old, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, a director of the Swiss company and president of its U.S. affiliate.

● Clyde Melzer, 38 years old, of New York, an executive at the company's U.S. affiliate.

● Marc Rich & Co. International Ltd., the Swiss company's U.S. affiliate, which the authorities assert remains connected to the parent despite its recent announcement of a change in ownership.

● Marc Rich & Co. AG, one of the world's leading oil-trading firms, based in Zug, Switzerland.

U.S. Attorney Randolph Giuliani said the government is seeking to confiscate the stock in Marc Rich AG held by its affiliate, Mr. Rich and Mr. Green.

He said this could amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, making it the largest seizure ever asked under federal racketeering law.

Mr. Giuliani said that Mr. Rich and Mr. Green apparently have fled the country and are living in Switzerland. The U.S. government will attempt to have them extradited, he added.

Investigators have received information that Mr. Rich is trying to renounce his U.S. citizenship and become a citizen of Spain, the prosecutor said.

■ **Marc Rich Statement**

A statement issued by Marc Rich & Co. AG just before the indictments were announced New York, said the documents would cite a number of offenses of which the defendants were not guilty, Reuters reported from Zug. The statement did not specify the offenses.

### INSIDE

■ El Salvador's largest guerrilla faction is stressing cooperation with other groups. Page 3.

■ An Iraqi envoy visits Washington as the United States explores ways to curb Iraq's conflict with Iran. Page 5.

■ West Germany, in a new departure, debate civil disobedience. Page 6.

■ Dolep Holdings disclosed it is holding talks with Sumitomo on the sale of its European tire-making operations. Page 9.

■ U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union are thriving despite the shooting down of a Korean airliner. Page 11.

### TOMORROW

■ U.S. diplomats are receiving a new kind of training stressing practical experience.

### To Our Readers

Because of a technical error, readers of some editions of yesterday's TRIB received incomplete versions of the special report on commodities. The entire report will be reprinted in tomorrow's editions.



STANDING FIRM — Belgium's deputy prime minister, Willy De Clercq, left, and acting prime minister, Jean Gol, held a Brussels news conference Monday on strikes by public workers. They are holding the line on wage cuts the unions are fighting. Page 2.

## U.S. Angrily Challenges Critics at UN To 'Consider Removing Themselves'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States angrily told the Soviet Union and other United Nations members Monday to "consider removing themselves" and the United Nations from American soil if they felt they had been unfairly treated.

The U.S. deputy chief delegate, Charles M. Lichenstein, said the U.S. delegation would be "down at dockside, waving you fond farewell" as they left.

Mr. Lichenstein's statement came during a meeting of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to consider a Soviet complaint that Washington had prohibited Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko from flying to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session starting Tuesday.

The Soviet delegate, Igor Yakovlev, asserted that the United States had "grossly flouted" its host-country agreement and had "convinced" in demonstrations and violence against Soviet mission property and personnel.

Mr. Lichenstein spurned the So-

viet accusation as "a palpable falsehood."

"If in the judicious determination of the members of the United Nations they feel they are not welcome and they are not being treated with the hostility consideration that is their due," he said, "then the United States strongly encourages such member states seriously to consider removing themselves and this organization from the soil of the United States."

"We will put no impediment in your way," he said. "The members of the U.S. mission to the United Nations will be down at dockside, waving you fond farewell as you sail into the sunset."

The Soviet government announced that Mr. Gromyko would not attend because New Jersey and New York had decided to bar any Soviet plane bringing him to the United States from landing at their civilian international airports. The ban was a reaction to the Soviet Union's shooting down on Sept. 1 of a South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard.

The State Department said Mr.

Gromyko could travel to the United States in a Soviet military plane and land at a U.S. military airfield.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his personal and official regret that Mr. Gromyko would not attend the session.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said he disagreed with State Department officials who said that New York and New Jersey were violating the spirit of the law by barring Mr. Gromyko from landing.

The New York Times quoted an unidentified senior State Department official as saying "you could make a good argument" that the states were violating the law.

The United States signed an agreement in 1947, when the UN moved to Manhattan, that the federal, state or local authorities of the United States shall not impose any impediments to transit "to any representative of a member of the United Nations."

"We absolutely disagree with the officer who said they [New York and New Jersey] were in violation" of the law, Mr. Speakes said.

## Gromyko's Canceled Trip Indicates To U.S. That Chill Over Jet Will Last

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cancellation of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's trip to New York has fortified the view of some officials in the Reagan administration that Soviet-American relations are now so frozen that they may not thaw until after next year's presidential elections.

The aftermath of the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747, according to the officials, has now increased tensions between the two countries well beyond what a key State Department official anticipated earlier this month. That official, who had been pressing for broadening the contacts between Moscow and Washington, predicted at the time that the whole matter would "blow over" in a couple of weeks.

However, the official was unable to say whether the political fallout in Washington over the Soviet refusal to accept blame for the incident, in which 269 people lost their lives, would only harden relations further. In Moscow, the authorities seem to have stepped up their anti-American attacks.

It is against this kind of heightened tension in relations that the cancellation of Mr. Gromyko's trip to New York to attend a United Nations General Assembly session has to be seen, according to the administration officials.

Secretary of State George F. Shultz had what was described as a completely unproductive meeting with Mr. Gromyko in Madrid 10 days ago, and the White House is planning to have Mr. Reagan use the Korean incident as a centerpiece of his address to the General Assembly Sept. 26.

There was no thought in recent days, the officials said, to having Mr. Shultz sit down with Mr. Gromyko in New York for a serious discussion of any outstanding issues beyond the airliner incident. In fact, they added, no decision had been made in Washington on the value of holding a session with Mr. Gromyko.

After the governors of New York and New Jersey refused landing permission for Mr. Gromyko's civilian plane at a civilian airport, a State Department official was pressed Sunday on the legal questions involved in impeding the So-

viet diplomat's attendance at the UN.

The official replied, in some frustration, that the main issue was not the Soviet Union's refusal to accept blame for the incident, but the Soviet Union's refusal to accept the U.S. demand that it allow a U.S. spy satellite, an air marshal charged in Tuesday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

The marshal of aviation, Pyotr Kirsanov, said the coordination was necessary for the satellite, identified as a Ferret-D, to monitor Soviet air defense reaction to the intrusion.

A Soviet fighter jet shot the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 carrying 269 people out of the sky over Sakhalin island in the Soviet Far East.

A synopsis of the Kirsanov article for Pravda was released simultaneously by the official news agency Tass and the semi-official agency Novosti.

The agencies said the Korean airliner was delayed 40 minutes at its Anchorage refueling stop so that the Ferret-D could track the liner's two-and-a-half-hour flight over sensitive Soviet nuclear missile installations and record the Soviet response.

The operation was joined, Marshal Kirsanov asserted, by U.S. RC-135, Orion and AWACS planes, the Navy Frigate Badger and U.S. tracking stations on the Aleutian and Hawaiian islands, Japan and South Korea.

Marshal Kirsanov contended that the 40-minute delay allowed the Ferret-D, which he said can sweep radar signals from the ground in a 3,000-kilometer (1,860-mile) swath on its 96-minute or-

bits, to be in position to monitor Soviet reaction as the airliner approached Soviet airspace and crossed over the Kamchatka peninsula, site of a sensitive strategic nuclear missile base.

It said the satellite, on its next orbit, reached the skies over Sakhalin island.

Also, the Novosti synopsis said, the airliner was in an area monitored by a U.S. radio navigation system called Loran-C.

In Japan, meanwhile, a U.S. anti-submarine surveillance plane flew over the Sea of Japan on Monday to monitor an intensifying Soviet quest for the so-called "black box" of the downed Korean airliner.

The U.S. P-3C anti-submarine surveillance plane was sent over the Sea of Japan shortly after two additional Russian underwater vessels were brought into the search 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Soviet island of Moneron, a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency official said.

Two Soviet minisubmarines have swept the ocean floor three times since Sunday. The sightings tended to reinforce speculation that the Russians had located the "black box," the plane's two-part electronic recording system.

No public figure has spoken out in criticism of the Port Authority of New York's decision not to admit Mr. Gromyko's plane. Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president and now a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said Sunday that although he would have preferred tougher economic sanctions against the Russians for the airliner incident he believed

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

## Soviet Asserts KAL Plane 'Waited' for U.S. Satellite

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The South Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union on Sept. 1 was intentionally delayed 40 minutes in leaving Alaska the night of Aug. 31 so that its intrusion over sensitive Soviet nuclear installations could be coordinated with the orbits of a U.S. spy satellite, an air marshal charged in Tuesday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

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Two Soviet minisubmarines have swept the ocean floor three times since Sunday. The sightings tended to reinforce speculation that the Russians had located the "black box," the plane's two-part electronic recording system.

South Korea moved a marine survey vessel, the 1,126-ton Pusam 851, to join about a dozen Japanese patrol ships on the northern shores of Hokkaido to search for debris and remains.

In Sweden, air traffic controllers Monday called off a planned boycott of flights between Sweden and the Soviet Union after the national labor court ruled the action would be illegal, controllers said.



## Pressures Grow in Israel for Likud To Share Power With Labor Party

TEL AVIV — Pressures within the ruling Likud coalition to share power with the Labor opposition mounted in Jerusalem Monday as President Chaim Herzog prepared to decide who should be called to form a new Israeli government.

The president, as required by law, was scheduled to conclude his round of talks with parliamentary contingents Tuesday in time to announce his choice before the Feast of Tabernacles Wednesday. The rival candidates to succeed Prime

Minister Menachem Begin are Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud party and Shimon Peres of Labor. The coalition parties had signed an agreement to establish a government with the same composition and program as Mr. Begin's but led by Mr. Shamir. The calculation had been that by committing a majority of parliament in advance to support Mr. Shamir, there would be no option but to nominate him.

But there were some departures from the prepared scenario Monday. A mission from the small

Tami grouping, headed by Aharon Abuhazera, advised Mr. Herzog that in view of the support for a government of national unity, he should give Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres three or four days to work out an agreement for a coalition led by Mr. Shamir.

Abraham Melamed of the National Religious Party surprised his colleagues by suggesting that the mandate be given to a neutral such as Yosef Burg, head of the National Religious Party.

Mr. Burg, who headed his party's delegation, quickly squelched the proposal. He said Israel needed a new government as quickly as possible in the interests of stability.

Advocates of a national unity government argued that with the two large parties so evenly represented in parliament, neither side could govern effectively. Labor has 50 seats in the 120-member house and the Likud 46. Likud under Mr. Begin ruled through a narrow coalition with several smaller parties.

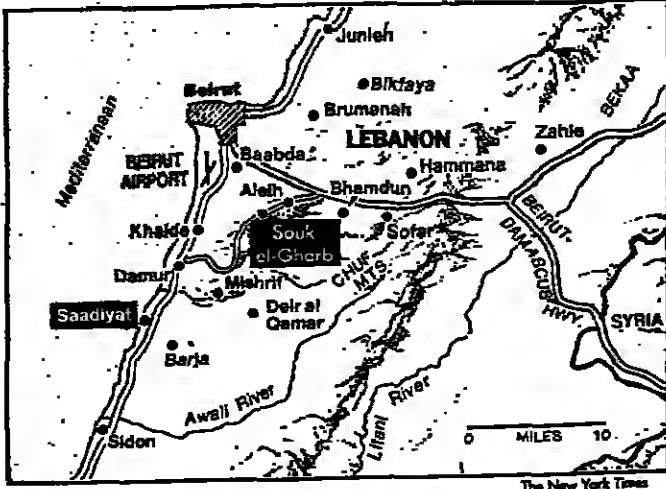
The campaign for a broad coalition was initiated after Mr. Begin's resignation Aug. 28 by four mavericks in the liberal faction of the Likud who told Mr. Shamir they would not vote for his government unless he offered a reasonable share to the Labor opposition.

Mr. Shamir told them he would seriously offer Labor suitable representation and would try to agree on a common program. Likud associates said privately they doubted an agreement on leadership and a program was attainable.

Labor leaders have shown no enthusiasm but indicated they will not reject the invitation but will play for time, hoping to alienate some coalition supporters. Mr. Shamir would have 21 days to form a government, but could get extensions of another 21 days.

Britain Held on Spy Charge

LONDON — Michael John Betanczy, described as a middle-ranking officer in Britain's intelligence service, appeared in court Monday on a spying charge and was refused bail.



The Lebanese Army has reinforced units in Souk el-Gharb.

## Soviet Orders Scholars Home From U.S. Study

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty Soviet scholars in the United States for a year of study have been ordered home by their government on the ground that anti-Soviet feeling caused by the shooting down of a South Korean jetliner could expose them to danger.

The scholars came under an exchange arrangement that has a similar number of U.S. academicians working in the Soviet Union. The abrupt recall is the first such incident in the 25 years that the two countries have conducted the exchanges. State Department officials said Friday that when they leave, there will be no Soviet citizens in the United States under long-term exchange agreements.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Washington said that the recall was being made because of concern that in the present atmosphere of U.S.-Soviet recriminations the scholars might be subjected to harassment, intimidation and physical abuse.

The spokesman stressed that the recall of the scholars was not intended as retaliation for the sanctions that the United States has sought to impose against the Soviet

Union for the death of 269 people on the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 jet.

American who have gone to Soviet universities and research institutes under the exchange are welcome to remain there, the Soviet spokesman said. He also said it was possible that all or some of the 20 Russians being recalled might return to the United States later in the academic year if "there is an improvement in the atmosphere."

State Department officials said that they would have no comment on the Soviet recall. They added that the matter was being handled by the International Research and Exchange Board, a New York-based, private, nonprofit organization that administers scholarly exchanges with East European countries for the U.S. Information Agency and a consortium of 110 U.S. universities.

Daniel Matusewicz, associate director of the board, said the group of scholars had arrived in the United States shortly after the jetliner incident and had gone to the Soviet Embassy for an orientation period before dispersing to the universities to which they had been assigned.

However, Mr. Matusewicz continued, he was informed by the embassy late Thursday that because of the intense feeling in the United States and the attendant exchange of charges between Washington and Moscow, it had been decided that the security of the scholars could not be guaranteed once they were scattered around the country.

Mr. Matusewicz said that most of the Russians involved were men in their 30s who hold teaching and research posts in Soviet universities or institutes for specialized studies. He said the majority of those who go to the United States work in natural science fields.

## U.S. Provides Fire Support To Lebanese

(Continued from Page 1)

sonnel, including the marines on shore, other U.S. military personnel and the U.S. diplomatic corps.

A State Department official in Washington, who requested anonymity, suggested that the loss of Souk el-Gharb could spell a major defeat for U.S. policy and lead to a reassessment of whether the Marine force should remain in Lebanon.

Lebanese Army and Western officers say Souk el-Gharb and the mountain ridge are vital to the defense of Beirut. Control of the area, they say, would give the anti-government forces access to hillside roads, which would allow them to link up with the big Druze township of Shweifat, near the airport, and leftist Shiite Moslem suburbs.

Apparently to prevent infiltration into Beirut, the Lebanese Army command announced Monday night an indefinite day-and-night curfew along a three-kilometer strip of land between Shweifat and the airport.

Beirut radio said violators would be "fired at without notice."

The U.S. naval fire on the forces besieging Souk el-Gharb came amid signs that the Lebanese Army was in serious difficulties there.

Anti-government forces launched a two-pronged attack on the town Sunday night and Monday, from the Aley area to the northeast and from villages to the south.

An army statement said the Lebanese troops had repulsed fierce artillery and rocket attacks on Souk el-Gharb during the day by Palestinian groups, which it identified as Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Popular Struggle Front.

The attackers, using tanks, suffered heavy losses, the army statement said.

The government also reported heavy clashes with Syrian forces north of the coastal city of Tybati, which it has built a makeshift airstrip on the coastal highway.

The air force turned from attacking near Souk el-Gharb to an assault on Syrian artillery that was threatening the airstrip from Baatroun, just inside Syrian lines about 30 miles north of Beirut.

To the south, a roadside explosion wounded five Israeli soldiers, the Israeli military command said. It was the fourth incident involving Israeli troops in Lebanon since they moved to new defense lines behind the Awali river three weeks ago.

In Damascus, the Saudi Arabian special envoy, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, had talks with Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, on Monday and said he was cautiously optimistic about peace in Lebanon.

France Criticizes U.S. Action

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from Paris:

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, criticized the shelling of Druze and Syrian positions by U.S. warships and said France could never accept the division of Lebanon and the Middle East into "Russo-Syrian" and "American-Israeli" spheres of influence.

His remarks, in a television interview Monday, emphasized the differences now emerging between France and the United States over the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

According to French officials, France is anxious to dissociate itself from the increasing U.S. involvement in the Lebanese fighting on the side of President Amin Gemayel, which France fears will lead to a direct confrontation between its peacekeeping forces there and Syria that could result in Lebanon's partition.

Instead, France wants to see the present four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut, to which it contributes the second-largest contingent, replaced by a greatly enlarged version of the UN force already stationed in southern Lebanon, but which has been largely inactive since Israel invaded that part of the country last year.

The French argue that replacing the multinational Beirut force with a larger UN presence would only be possible with Soviet and Syrian support. Creating such a force would thus draw Moscow and its principal Middle Eastern ally directly into the search for a negotiated Lebanese settlement for the first time.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nicaragua Reports Repulsing Rebels

MANAGUA (UPI) — Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra says 2,000 U.S.-backed rebel fighters invaded Nicaragua along its northern border from Honduras but fled "demoralized."

Mr. Ortega, reviewing the military situation, said Sunday that Nicaraguan armed forces had repulsed the guerrilla incursion in heavy fighting that began three weeks ago.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said that permission for representatives of the Nicaraguan Council of State to enter the United States for speaking engagements was "under serious consideration."

She was commenting on a New York Times report that the department had denied entry to the five-member group: Roberto Arguello, president of Nicaragua's Supreme Court; the Rev. Alvaro Arguello, a Jesuit priest; Angela Acevedo, representative of a Nicaraguan women's organization; Rafael Solis, secretary of the Council of State; and Cesar Delgadillo, representative of the Popular Socialist Christian Party.

Ojukwu Wins Nigerian Recount

LAGOS (UPI) — An electoral court has overturned another key result in Nigeria's August elections and declared the former Biafran secessionist leader, Odumegwu Ojukwu, the victor in a Senate race.

Under the original results, Mr. Ojukwu, of President Shehu Shagari's ruling National Party of Nigeria, was defeated by Dr. Edwin Omuwadike of the Nigerian People's Party in the Onitsha senatorial district.

Judge F.G. Uyana reversed the result during the weekend, throwing out some votes for both candidates. Many of the results in the voting were contested and electoral tribunals overturned the outcome of two governor's races.

Polish Food Prices to Rise 30%-40%

WARSAW (UPI) — A Communist Party leader Monday announced increases of 30 percent to 40 percent in food prices in Poland and a drop in the standard of living of about 4 percent.

The official, Manfred Gorywoda, told a meeting of economic experts at the party's Central Committee headquarters that "at the beginning of next year, we face the necessity of a change in the retail prices of food. It will affect living standards by some 4 percent," he said, according to the news agency, PAP. He said the increases, coming at the New Year, would average 30 percent to 40 percent.

Mr. Gorywoda said the Polish economy had picked up in the last eight months but added, "the situation remains very complicated." The news confirmed government hints in recent weeks that higher food prices would be implemented to combat the financial crisis.

Bush Lands Rights Record in Hungary

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Vice President George Bush, the most senior U.S. official ever to visit Hungary, praised the Soviet ally's human rights record and liberal economy Monday and declared that the United States wanted better relations with all Eastern bloc countries.

But Mr. Bush also emphasized that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, while seeking a "fair agreement" on arms control, would respond to Soviet threats to military stability in Europe.

Mr. Bush, who is on a 10-day, seven-nation tour of North Africa and Eastern and Central Europe, said that the United States was "heartened by Hungary's efforts to expand contact, to foster tolerance and to meet the commitments that bind both our countries" under the Helsinki agreement on human rights, human rights and freedoms, he said, "have not represented a point of discord but have brought us closer together."

Favorite Rejected Dominicans' Post

ROME (Reuters) — An Irishman elected to head the Dominican order on Sept. 2 was chosen only after Albert Nolan of South Africa had turned down the job to continue his work against apartheid, the Roman Catholic religious order said Monday.

The order said in a statement that the 134 Dominican provincial leaders, at the end of a five-day gathering here, had first voted by a substantial majority for Father Nolan, 49, head of the Dominicans in South Africa.

But when he declined to accept his election, they chose Father Damian Aloysius Byrne, 54, of Ireland. The Dominicans said it was the first time an elected master had been allowed to turn down the post since Saint Dominic founded the order in 1216.

U.S. Calls Anti-Tank Arm Unreliable

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A costly new system to help NATO pilots locate and destroy Soviet tanks at night or in bad weather is unreliable and vulnerable to countermeasures, a Pentagon report said Monday.

The report, by a committee of the Defense Science Board, which advises the secretary of defense, cast doubt on the effectiveness of the low-altitude navigation and targeting infrared system, or Lantirn, which the Air Force is developing. Lantirn's estimated cost has also nearly doubled in about a year from \$1 billion to \$1.8 billion.

Lantirn would, in theory, allow pilots to overcome a Soviet advantage in tanks by unleashing ultra-accurate missiles, guided to the heat emitted by tanks and detected by infrared devices. But the report said the system's ability to distinguish tanks from other objects is poor. "The performance of the system, even at best, is likely to be fragile and susceptible to primitive countermeasures," it said. An official said this would include covering "hot spots" of tanks with canvas or branches.

For the Record

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Pakistan lodged a protest Monday over the Afghan air raid by seven MiG-21s Sunday on Parachinar in the Kurram Valley 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of Islamabad.

BOGOTA (AP) — About 1,500 of the estimated 5,000 leftist guerrillas in Colombia have accepted amnesty under a program started by the government a year ago, a commission said in a report published Monday.

Belgium Standing Firm On Demands by Unions

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Railroads were idle, mail service was spotty and trash heaps grew higher in Belgium on Monday, the fifth day of a public service strike, as the government held the line against union demands.

"It is the duty of the government to sharply reduce the budget deficit," said the acting prime minister, Jean Gol. "This can only be done by cutting expenses and asking all citizens to make sacrifices."

Mr. Gol did not order public servants back to work, but he said such a move could come Tuesday or Wednesday if the strikes had not ended.

Officials of the Christian and Socialist public service unions said their members would stay off the job Tuesday to protest planned cuts of 8.4 billion francs (\$156 million) in the wages and benefits of Belgium's 894,000 government employees.

These cuts, said Mr. Gol, "represent about 1.9 percent of the total public service payroll . . . and are comparable to those in the private sector."

Mr. Gol said the government's public service work force had swelled by 30 percent, or 207,000 employees, in the last decade. "The salaries of public servants represent one-fourth of public expenditures," he said, underlining the need for austerity.

The small Liberal union told its members to go back to work Monday afternoon, but the decision was not expected to improve the situation substantially.

Talks between the government and the public-sector unions collapsed during the weekend, when the latter rejected minor amend-

ments in the government's austerity program.

Since the middle of last week, public services — transportation, schools, the postal service and the broadcast network, among others — have shut down or have operated on a restricted schedule.

The strikes have left government offices empty, made thousands of people late for work and caused traffic jams in the big cities.

Rush-hour traffic Monday morning was backed up for miles on highways leading into Brussels. What is usually a 15-minute drive from the suburbs took at least 60 minutes for many commuters.

The port of Antwerp, Europe's fourth largest, was idle. Officials said that 112 ships had been unable to enter or leave the harbor and that cargo vessels had been held up on canals between France and Belgium.

"There are ports north of here that are not sorry to see this," said Transportation Minister Herman De Croo, in an apparent reference to the cities of Rotterdam and Hamburg.

The strikes are causing some "interesting problems for tourists mostly young people," according to Elizabeth Puttaert, the spokeswoman for the Brussels tourist office.

"They have a good time, spend all their money and then discover they have no way of getting out of the country, since the trains aren't running," she said.

"People have been coming in waiting to know how to get places."

The strike has been a boon to private bus operators, who are transporting passengers who would otherwise use trains, she said.

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**D BRIEFS**

**ris Repulsing**  
 Minister Humberto Ortega  
 invaded Nicaragua along  
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**hts Record in H**  
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**ted Dominicans**  
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Princess Margaret celebrates the independence of St. Kitts-Nevis with, left, Prime Minister Kenneth A. Simmons and, right, Governor-General Sir Clement Arrindell.

**Britain Grants Independence to St. Kitts-Nevis Islands**

**BASSETTERE, St. Kitts** — The British Caribbean islands of St. Kitts and Nevis on Monday became the world's newest nation after a night of lively independence celebrations.  
 Crowds burst into applause as their new green, red, yellow and black flag was raised at 12:01 A.M. to replace the British Union Jack.  
 Princess Margaret, representing her sister, Queen Elizabeth II, presented the bound constitution to Prime Minister-designate Kenneth A. Simmons, a politically conservative physician and lawyer.  
 St. Kitts-Nevis, with a population of 44,500, is the smallest nation among 12 former British colonies in the Caribbean. The British government is to give it an "independence handshake" of grants and loans totaling the equivalent of \$15 million. The former colony's independence was delayed by its small size and problems stemming from Britain's grouping of Anguilla with it.  
 Dr. Simmons' People's Action Movement and its coalition partner, the Nevis Reform Party, approved a constitution giving Nevis, the smaller island, a considerable degree of self-government.

**Main Salvadoran Rebel Unit Shifts Toward Amity With Other Groups**

**By Robert J. McCartney**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**MANAGUA**—A long-standing policy dispute within El Salvador's largest guerrilla faction has eased substantially with the consolidation of a position emphasizing unity with other factions and openness toward cooperation with outside groups, according to senior members of the Salvadoran rebel movement.  
 The new orientation is reflected in the choice of two new top leaders of the faction, the Popular Liberation Forces. Replacing two longtime leaders who died violently in April, the new first and second secretaries of the faction's Central Committee are, respectively, Leonel Gonzalez and Dimas Rodriguez. They have generally favored flexible positions, the sources said.  
 The Popular Liberation Forces is one of five insurgent groups making up the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which is fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.  
 Within the group, the principal division was between the two leaders who died in April—the faction's founder and leader, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, and the second-ranking official, Melida Anaya Montes. Their deaths marked the culmination of the differences between the two currents of opinion in the faction.  
 The new leaders were elected about a week ago in guerrilla-controlled territory in El Salvador's Chalatenango province, the sources said. At the same time, the faction endorsed a policy statement favoring cooperation with other groups and the "wide participation" of other Salvadoran social and political organizations in the insurgent movement.  
 If the accounts of the sources are correct, the Popular Liberation Forces has put behind it a tendency toward ideological dogma and aloofness. The shift, which has been developing for at least two years, has tended to reduce frictions with the rebel movement's other four military factions.  
 They noted that a more unified guerrilla movement is in a better position to negotiate with the Salvadoran government and with the United States. As the Popular Liberation Forces has been shifting its stance, this year, the Farabundo Marti front has begun talks with both governments.  
 Mr. Carpio, known as "Marcial," uncompromisingly favored a strategy of "prolonged popular war" modeled on the strategy of the Vietnamese communists.  
 "Marcial was father and grandfather to all of us in the FFL," a well-placed guerrilla leader said, "but he didn't really see the best way to carry out the war. His positions were rigid and intransigent."  
 Miss Anaya Montes, known as "Ana Maria," gradually evolved as the leader of a group within the Popular Liberation Forces favoring greater flexibility.  
 The selection of the new leadership and adoption of the new policy statement meant that "the line of Ana Maria has been consolidated," according to a senior movement leader.  
 The new leaders, Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Rodriguez, were identified as supporters of Miss Anaya Montes's positions. After the deaths in April, Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Rodriguez had been named provisionally to the top two positions.  
 The final selection of the two ended a period of uncertainty about the faction leadership that began with April's events. At that time Miss Anaya Montes was stabbed to death by a group allegedly led by Rogelio Bazzaglia, a guerrilla commander who was close to Mr. Carpio.  
 Other leaders concluded that Mr. Carpio's policies had been responsible for the murder. If indeed he had not ordered it. After it reportedly was made clear to him that his career was over, he shot himself.  
 When Mr. Perot unloaded these and other observations on a group of six high school principals who testified before his committee last week, they admitted some excesses

**Texas Businessman Challenges School Sports Cult**

**Perot, Heading Education Panel, Sees Obsession With 'How Well Boys Play and Girls Prance'**

**By Paul Taylor**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**AUSTIN, Texas** — Whether Texans have gone hopelessly bonkers over school sports is not a frivolous question. Over the next year it might become one of the state's hottest political issues.  
 The man who hopes to make it so is H. Ross Perot, the Dallas computer magnate who is no stranger to high-risk adventures. His 1969 plan to deliver Christmas supplies to American prisoners of war in Vietnam and his 1979 bankrolling of a commando-style rescue of two of his employees from an Iranian prison have made him one of the state's outsized personas, the stuff of legend and ridicule.  
 Now Mr. Perot is taking on perhaps his most formidable foe: much beloved Texas baubles as artificial turf playing fields, elementary-school wrestling teams, seventh-grade football games on Tuesday nights, daylong golf-team practices during school hours, high school football teams that find a need to employ as many as a dozen coaches ("not even the Cowboys have that many," Mr. Perot said incredulously) and parents recruited for jobs by local civic boosters on the strength of their children's athletic prowess.  
 "Our schools have become places dedicated to play," said Mr. Perot, chairman of a blue-ribbon panel appointed by Governor Mark White and the state legislature to make a full-scale review of public education in Texas.  
 "Our communities," he told a group of educators, "seem to be mainly interested in how well the boys play and the girls prance.... I thought I was living pretty good until I found a school system that had towel warmers and towel coolers for the football team."  
 Mr. Perot has been crisscrossing the state all summer, collecting horror stories about a public-school system obsessed with sports.  
 "One school district gave a winning coach a salary greater than the superintendent's," he said. "The superintendent and principal then received salary increases to correct the problem. At this point the district had exceeded its budget, and teachers' salaries had to be cut."  
 He said he cannot get an exact count on the number of artificial-turf fields at Texas high schools but thinks there are at least a dozen.  
 "What do [such] stadiums cost, and how does that add up to success in life?" he asked.  
 Mr. Perot also said he has figured out why so many of the state's high schools are so big and "impersonal," noting:  
 "When you get all the way down to why did anybody build schools that big — all the studies show huge schools are not efficient — it's to assemble a critical mass of guys who weigh 240 pounds or more to go rolling around out there on a field on Friday. It has nothing to do with education."  
 When Mr. Perot unloaded these and other observations on a group of six high school principals who testified before his committee last week, they admitted some excesses but urged him in effect not to throw the baby out with the bath water.  
 Then Mr. Perot asked how many of them were former coaches. All but one were, and that got him started on another favorite subject.  
 "Those guys shot themselves in both feet," he said. "We've got an old-boy network among school principals. If a coach has a couple of losing seasons but he's popular in the community, there's a tendency to kick him upstairs and make him the principal and then go out and try to recruit a winning coach."  
 Despite his tart observations, Mr. Perot does not see the education establishment as the enemy. When it comes to shaping priorities of Texas public schools, Mr. Perot believes, the real power brokers are the people.  
 They are the ones he intends to educate by spending several million dollars of his personal resources in polling and proselytizing over the next year. The goal is more state financing for education and a cutback in, not elimination of, some extra-curricular activities.  
 In Texas about half of the funds spent on public schools come from local taxes, and local school boards have virtually total control of all locally generated money. If they have met basic state standards and then want to build swimming pools instead of chemistry labs, it is their choice.  
 "We have school districts in this state," Mr. Perot said, "where 1,000 people show up at a Boosters Club meeting and three show up at the PTA. And if the Boosters Club that goes out and elects the board, which then sets the spending priorities."  
 Winning school teams, of course, have long been a source of great civic pride and social bonding, especially in small, remote and other-wise dreary west Texas towns. The local pride they instill has long helped local boards pass school bond issues.  
 But Mr. Perot thinks things have gotten out of whack. He said he is appalled that, for example, in some school districts students must maintain a B grade average to participate in the band, while football players with three Ds remain eligible. He wants "academic requirements tightened."  
 He also wants to eliminate football from junior high schools and ensure in high schools that extra-curricular activities do not cut heavily into the school day.  
 Mr. Perot says he knows he is sailing into the wind. "At a time when pleasure-seeking and instant gratification are in vogue with both adults and children... are we going to tell them to persevere in order to learn?" he asked.  
 Despite its richness in vital resources, Texas ranks 25th nationally in teacher salaries and 44th in quality of students who launch a teaching career.  
 "As a sort of worst-case scenario, I plan to give speeches to Boosters Clubs in west Texas," Mr. Perot said. "Without grass-roots support, this whole Chiasso fire drill won't mean a thing."

**White House Minimizes 'Gender Gap' Problem**

**By Juan Williams**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — White House officials have concluded that the "gender gap" is largely a Republican problem, not President Ronald Reagan's problem, and that it would damage any Republican running for president.  
 Polls show that Mr. Reagan's support runs about 17 percentage points higher among men than among women. But officials assessing the problem said that only about 3 percent of the gap is attributable to the president's policies.  
 The remainder, they contended, is attributable to intransigent opposition to all Republican candidates from Jewish women, black women and feminists. They also point out that a higher proportion of men than women are registered Republicans.  
 "If Ronald Reagan was a woman and a liberal running as a Republican, he couldn't get the Jewish, the black and radical women," a senior White House adviser said. "That's the party's gender gap."  
 "I call it the Bella Abzug agenda," said another White House official, referring to the liberal former member of Congress from New York.  
 "These women are talking ERA [Equal Rights Amendment], but they are really committed to more social spending, cutting defense spending, making concessions to the Soviets in the arms talks. It's exactly contrary to the Reagan philosophy. It's contrary to the Republican philosophy. It's the liberal agenda," the official said.  
 "The major women's organizations like NOW [National Organization for Women] and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, they are all liberal Democrats," said Betty Heitman, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee.  
 Kathy Wilson, president of the caucus and a Republican, angrily denied that her group, which has a bipartisan board, is opposed to all Republicans.  
 "The White House can't say we don't support women who are Republicans," Mrs. Wilson said. "We supported Maureen Reagan. We gave her \$3,000 when she was running for the Senate. He said he hoped she wouldn't run."  
 "Their trouble with women is much larger than they believe, and they are foolish to think they can massage the numbers and come up with some magical recourse."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Test of Words

The words have been very strong with which Americans — most recently and formally a unanimous House and Senate — have condemned the Kremlin for shooting down the Korean airliner: for example, "criminal destruction," "cold-blooded barbarous attack." But no one thinks that words alone will make the Soviets do what most people believe they should do: apologize, offer restitution and review their border procedures. Certainly there is no doubt on this score among those few in Congress who wanted to go beyond words and use the common outrage to restructure Soviet-American relations as a whole.

Some people are doing something. NATO countries starting with Canada (but excluding France), acting in most cases under the prod of their airer pilots, have cut air links with Moscow for brief periods. Since the Kremlin permits few of its citizens to fly abroad, the immediate effect of the cutoff is mostly to inconvenience Western travelers. Still, there is a satisfying political and emotional fit between the offense and this particular response.

We mention the emotional factor because it is, we believe, central to Americans' judgment of the way other nations have reacted. Most Americans, it seems evident, do not really

expect foreigners to put strong sanctions into place at a time when Washington continues to sell grain. They do expect, however, an appropriate measure of outrage and sympathy.

Most nations have met this test of response. Some have fallen short. India, practicing a brand of nonalignment indistinguishable from alliance with Moscow, deplored the loss of the plane but failed to criticize or even name the Soviet Union. In the key vote at the United Nations Security Council, China, Guyana and Nicaragua abstained on political grounds, while the rest of the world voted to restructure Soviet-American relations as a whole.

The abstention of Zimbabwe, a friendly non-communist country, was something else. The State Department expressed dismay at Zimbabwe's vote. In explaining it, President Robert Mugabe recalled his own dismay that the United States, alone, had vetoed a 1981 resolution condemning South Africa for a strike into Angola in which some 450 persons, more than half of them Angolan soldiers, were killed. Our point is not that vote-swapping goes on at the United Nations but that for each country certain issues become litmus tests of their friends' reliability. It is something for all nations to keep in mind.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Drug Suppliers

Waging a determined battle against the drug trade on city streets is only a partial response to the urban heroin epidemic. Ultimately it is an international problem, since the drugs that blight American cities are important, if illicit, cash crops to foreign farmers. Yet too often drug enforcement remains on the back burners of foreign policy. An amendment approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would help force it to the front.

Under existing law the president retains the initiative to suspend aid to a country that becomes the American market's source of heroin, marijuana or cocaine. He also enjoys wide discretion to decide whether or not a country has complied with requests that it take meaningful action against its drug producers. An amendment to the Foreign Aid Act would strengthen Congress's authority to initiate a cutoff by empowering it to direct the president to end aid to such countries. The amendment would also stipulate that aid be reinstated only after the country had demonstrated satisfactory progress toward curtailing drug production. In addition it would require that the president inform Congress annually about the progress of each country's crackdown.

Would such a bill restrict a president's flexibility to shape foreign policy? Perhaps, but at least for some countries it might work the other way — giving the president an excuse for standing firm on the drugs even as he becomes more accommodating on other matters.

In any case, any potential loss of flexibility seems heavily outweighed by the magnitude of the problem and the plain fact that the ravages of the drug trade in New York, Chicago or Washington simply cannot be effectively alleviated only by fighting it on city streets.

In the early 1970s the Nixon administration demonstrated that putting drugs high on the foreign policy agenda could have some effect. U.S. officials urged Turkey and France to develop far-reaching programs to combat the flow of heroin, and for a while the amount available in U.S. cities declined. High-level diplomacy also was instrumental in encouraging Mexico to curtail the opium crop.

The new measure might force more effective anti-drug action by Pakistan, which, with Afghanistan, is said to provide more than 85 percent of the heroin sold in New York City. Pakistani leaders claim they have little control over the northwest Khyber region, where most of the drugs intended for export are produced. But Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who visits Pakistan in the spring and toured the areas where the opium poppy flourishes, argues that Pakistan's rulers control what they want to control. A stern message from Congress on foreign aid might give them greater reason to wipe out heroin production within their borders. The amendment would at least force the White House and Congress to subject Pakistan's efforts to greater scrutiny.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Western Troops in Lebanon

The Lebanese government wants the four-nation peacekeeping force strengthened. It would perhaps be better to replace this force with one officially sponsored by the United Nations. This force could operate under the flag of the world body to at least remove the danger of military involvement by individual Western countries and keep the world's biggest troublemaker, the Soviet Union, out.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

The United States [has] joined France and Britain in giving warning that it was prepared to launch air strikes and artillery attacks against Druze positions. Unless the Saudis can persuade Syria to hold their allies off from launching the final push into Beirut, Western guns seem likely to open up.

— The Economist (London).

that is precisely what I want to yell. Only I know better and so I check out the story. Almost always I find that things are not what they first seemed. Nothing ruins a good story like thorough reporting.

It is the same with the concept of evil, as in "evil empire." President Reagan has used the term to describe the Soviet Union, and it was trotted out again by others after the downing of the Korean airliner. But again thorough reporting reveals complications. What once looked so simple — a massacre in the skies — now looks not quite so black and white. The essence of the charge remains, of course, and it is compounded by the way the Soviet Union lied. But after that, things get murky.

— Richard Cohen in The Washington Post.

Russia is now bent on a sustained Big Lie campaign to justify the shooting down of the South Korean airliner based on the proposition that the plane was on a spying mission on behalf of the CIA. The Russians take the long view that, even if initially one is forced on the defensive, by invention and lies one can seize the initiative and go on to the offensive.

Moscow is concerned not just with what people think now but with what they may believe a year or two hence, after the Western ban on Aeroflot is lifted and forgotten. Already there are some signs the Russians are finding ready listeners. The Security Council's resolution condemning the shooting down — vetoed by Russia — found China, Zimbabwe, Guyana and Nicaragua abstaining, the attitude being, "a plague on both houses."

In the face of the Russian campaign the West will have to be persistent. Unless it is, the legend will grow that an American spy plane, unforgivably occupied by passengers, met its fate, and so our grandchildren will believe.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### KAL 007: Clear, Then Murky

Every once in a while someone calls me with a really terrific story — a story so deserving of the seldom-heard cry, "Stop the presses," that

## FROM OUR SEPT. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: A Trans-Pacific Shipping Row**  
HONG KONG — Great discontent exists here among American shippers. Owing to the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in requiring American railroads to publish their portions of through rates from the Orient to overland points, American shipping has practically been forced to relinquish the trans-Pacific trade to the Suez lines. An increased proportion is to be paid the railways, making it impossible to meet the Suez competition. All trans-Pacific carriers have agreed upon higher rates, with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which is able to quote lower rates to the nearest American point on the railway, leaving a margin of profit.

**1933: Too Much Oil Production?**  
LONDON — Herbert L. Pratt, Chairman of the Vacuum Oil Company, has said that the price of gasoline throughout the world in the last two or three years was below the cost of production and none of the companies has been making money. Production has exceeded demand and the production of crude oil would have to be cut down, he said. The oil companies want to get back to the conditions under the old dollar before the exchange fluctuations began. Mr. Pratt could not say whether any arrangement had been made with oil companies outside the United States to curtail supplies, but Romania and Russia must come in before such an arrangement could be made.

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# The Third World Crisis: Backward Toward Chaos

By Charles William Maynes

This is the first of three articles. The writer, who served as an assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration, is the editor of Foreign Policy magazine.

WASHINGTON — The world is on the verge of human catastrophe and political disaster. While attention is riveted on whether the debt crisis in the Third World will weaken or seriously harm the banking structure in the West, developing countries are being put through an economic wringer that is undoing the achievements of several decades. Countries that achieved independence in the early 1960s and began modernization in the early 1970s are now being demodernized. Investment projects lie idle, children are not being taught, disease is spreading, beggars are filling streets from which they have been absent for decades, people are looting food shops, and the middle class is being destroyed by bankruptcy and high interest rates. Increasingly, the economic strains that Third World governments experience are proving too great for political structures. We seem to be entering a period like the 1930s, when economic distress triggered revolutions from Vietnam to Nicaragua. If the economic crisis is not solved we face political upheavals that can pose grave dangers.

Perhaps we no longer fear the nexus between economic crisis and political change because in recent years the industrialized North has shown remarkable political stability in the face of economic adversity. Governments have fallen in every major industrialized democracy in the last few years, but unlike the 1930s, there has been no major challenge to the system itself.

This stability, however, may be a tribute to the safety net of the welfare state that even developed countries are finding very expensive to maintain. Most developing countries

have no such net. They are faced with the anger of disadvantaged populations. There is good reason why these populations should be angry. In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors and international organizations have uprooted traditional ways of life and urged Third World people to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasized industrialization over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megapolises.

In only 30 years, for example, the population of the Lagos area has risen from 100,000 to 1.5 million, and by some estimates to 3 million. It is as if all the pain and misery that people in the West experienced in more than 100 years of movement from country to city were compressed into three decades.

After years of effort, Third World people were beginning to make the adjustment from one way of life to the other, only to be told now that mistakes were made, the future is no longer bright and they should return to a way of life they have abandoned. But the agricultural skills have been lost; the land has been taken; the family unit is no longer organized to sustain the previous existence.

Even without taking China into account, the last count of the International Labor Organization put the number of unemployed

or underemployed in the developing countries at half a billion. Unemployment rates have been increasing faster than in the developed countries and may now be around 40 percent. Although the modest recovery in the developed North will have some positive effect on the developing countries' export markets, overall the situation looks bleak. Receipts from commodity exports have dropped perhaps 25 percent in the last two years; and even with an upturn in North America, Europe and Japan, the outlook for many commodities is not bright. Aid is not growing to compensate for that.

Whole continents have seen their hopes for the future disappear. According to the World Bank's 1981 report on Africa, the net flow of outside aid will have to double by 1990 if average per capita income is to stop eroding and start to rise again significantly. But if the established patterns continue, Africa's overall per capita growth rate will be zero or negative, and there are alarming possibilities for even steeper downward spirals in some countries as populations continue to grow.

To maintain their growth, developing countries need a regular flow of commercial loans and government grants from abroad. Yet, according to Morgan Guaranty, if the 20-percent increase in net new bank lending to Third World countries that occurred in 1981 did not take place in subsequent years, the developing countries would lose about

\$50 billion in investment funds from abroad. The consequence would be a drop of three percentage points in their real growth rate. Growth in Latin American countries perhaps would decline by more than 5 percent. That is only a prediction, but, regrettably, reality seems to be supporting it. In the first quarter of 1983, private bank lending to the developing countries dropped to almost nothing.

The effects on the Third World of these reversals are extraordinary. Real income for the average person has declined for three years in a row. Sacrifices that the industrialized world has not experienced since World War II are imposed on helpless populations.

In Chile, the IMF demands a 50-percent cut in government spending, even though Chile's unemployment rate has risen from 4 to 26 percent in two years. In Argentina, the government, following IMF guidelines, is trying to cut its budget deficit by an astonishing two-thirds, even though the unemployment rate has tripled in the last two years.

It is no coincidence that there have been large street demonstrations in both countries in recent weeks. The military governments in Santiago and Buenos Aires are in difficulty, with pressure for political change coming even from their supporters.

"Cuts in public spending" is a euphemism for saying that health, education and welfare budgets are being slashed. (Countries everywhere are reluctant to cut defense budgets.) The IMF-imposed austerity measures that lead to improved balance-of-payments results today will lead to higher rates of infant mortality, illiteracy and malnutrition tomorrow.

The Washington Post.



The answer is more weapons. What is the question?

## Military Medicine for Central America

We do not seek a military stalemate. We seek victory for the forces of democracy.

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Now we know. By its own declaration, the Reagan administration seeks "military victory" rather than a negotiated settlement in El Salvador. And it aims to "prevent consolidation" of a Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

If arming and training insurgents to make war on the Sandinists fails to "prevent consolidation," Washington believes a "partition" of Central America will be necessary, with U.S. troops permanently stationed there, as in Korea and Germany.

"Let me make this clear to you," Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle told the House Committee on Foreign Affairs last week. "We do not seek a military defeat for our friends. We do not seek a military stalemate. We seek victory for the forces of democracy."

Just three days before Mr. Ikle delivered this calculated administration policy statement, Arthur Allen, the able young bureau chief for The Associated Press in El Salvador, was driven out of that country by those very "forces of democracy."

Mr. Allen had incurred the ire of the Treasury Police, a dangerous thing to do in El Salvador; he left after the United States Embassy told him that it did not have the influence or power to assure his safety against the "forces of democracy" — even though the story that caused the trou-

ble was based on information supplied to Mr. Allen by U.S. officials. And on the day before Mr. Ikle spoke of military victory for "our friends" in El Salvador, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said in an emotional homily that 29 Salvadorans had been murdered by paramilitary death squads in the previous week. Whether those squads are secretly part of the "forces of democracy" or are privately supported is in dispute in El Salvador; but "our friends" there are doing little or nothing to put an end to them or their bloody work.

Last week the so-called Secret Anti-Communist Army took credit for three bombings, one at the University of Central America, and for two men found strangled and shot. The group's leaflets were inscribed "for peace and democracy" and declared that the "eyes and guns of the true patriots" were on those who called for "dialogue" with anti-government guerrillas. That includes most Salvadoran political leaders outside the right wing.

Mr. Ikle's timing was bad in more ways than one. Reports from El Salvador suggest that, even as he was calling for "military victory," the guerrilla war was heating up after a

summer hill that many mistook for government success.

The constitutional debate in the National Assembly drags on inconclusively. Troop morale is said to be low after a long summer in the field. And talk of a coup is being heard again in the capital, probably more from frustration than intent.

So if "military victory" is the goal, rather than negotiations and dialogue, Mr. Ikle and his colleagues have a long and costly way to go in El Salvador. As for Nicaragua, to "prevent consolidation" of the Sandinist regime obviously requires that it be overthrown, a goal the Reagan administration now seeks through arming and training an insurgent army but that could eventually involve U.S. forces and perhaps those of Honduras and Guatemala.

A Sandinist Nicaragua, according to Mr. Ikle, would become "an arsenal for insurgency." To prevent that, "we have to anticipate the partition of Central America." And that would mean, he said, that the United States would have to "man a new military front line of the East-West conflict, right here on our continent."

Breath-taking! Not only has this administration formed an insurgent army to overthrow a Central American government in direct violation — as Senator Alan Cranston has pointed out — of the charter of the Organization of American States, it threatens to "partition" a region of five countries that it does not own, and to impose its own forces to defend this new "front line of the East-West conflict."

That is a classic example of the historic U.S. attitude that Central America is "our backyard," a region where North Americans are entitled to assert their perceived interests and never mind those of the peoples involved. It is a typical expression, too, of the geopolitical view that Central America — or Africa or Southeast Asia — is a pawn in an "East-West conflict" and has no important problems or interests of its own.

It was just such attitudes, acquiesced in by Central American governments installed or supported by the United States, that resulted in the insurgency in El Salvador and gave the Sandinists their chance in Nicaragua. And these attitudes still largely preclude sensible policies of socioeconomic development that might be far more effective than the belligerent quest for "military victory."

The New York Times.

## When Local Commanders Are Loose in Lebanon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's latest problem is that while he is the commander in chief of the armed forces as specified in the Constitution, he is not the chief commander on Capitol Hill. His troops are neither in nor out of the civil wars in Lebanon and Central America, and he cannot be sure how long he can keep them in or when the Congress will order them out.

It is an awkward constitutional tussle between a president who can make war and a Congress that has sole responsibility to declare war. At this delicate point in U.S.-Soviet relations after the Korean plane disaster, while he is trying to get out of trouble in Lebanon and Central America and negotiating nuclear arms control in Geneva, it must seem to Mr. Reagan an odd time for Congress to challenge his authority and engage him in a divisive constitutional debate, important as it is.

In the confusion between the president and Congress over war powers, it has scarcely been noted that in the chaotic military situation in Lebanon President Reagan has in a way delegated his authority not to the Congress but to the local marine commanders around Beirut.

Having ordered the marines into the Beirut battle zone, where they are taking casualties, he has instructed them to call for the guns and bombers on the U.S. warships offshore to knock out their attackers when in their judgment this is necessary — without checking with military and political superiors in Washington.

Even in these days of instant worldwide communication between the Pentagon and field commanders, it is easy to understand why this step was taken. The president may be out of the Beirut battle zone, as he was when the news of the Korean plane tragedy came in — and the local commanders have to defend their men.

But if authority to shoot in a local crisis is left to "local commanders" operating under standing orders and the emotions of the moment, strange things may happen.

According to the Soviet version of the Korean plane catastrophe, this is precisely what happened in that event. On Sept. 9 the chief of the Soviet general staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, announced that the decision to shoot down the South Korean plane was taken by a "local commander" and that it was "not an accident or an error" — just, he sug-

gested, authorized action by officers and pilots at the site.

This may or may not be true — the Russians have told so many lies that we can't be sure — but it is plausible enough to question the wisdom of leaving local military crises, which can become more dangerous regional or world crises, to local commanders.

For example, the marines in Beirut, who are being attacked by Druze, PLO and Syrian weapons supplied by the Soviet Union, can now call in under presidential authority U.S. guns and warships offshore. No doubt they could knock out the attacking batteries. However, as the attackers are within range of the U.S. warships close to the Beirut shore, so are the U.S. warships in range of Syrian missiles.

This may be a crazy and scary

scenario, but that is precisely the problem. The marines are in a crazy situation. The fights in Lebanon are so ancient and so vicious that anything could happen. The warring factions have so many modern weapons under their control, if that is the right word, that nobody knows what they might do with them, even against the U.S. warships within their range.

So it is not only the constitutional conflict between the president and Congress that is worrying people in Washington. It is what they are arguing about, but, more important, they are troubled about what the administration is doing with all these men, ships and planes off Beirut and the Central American shores. And they are questioning in Congress not only whether the president has the constitutional right to do what he

is doing, but mainly whether he knows what he is doing.

Oddly, members of Congress do not seem to be concerned about this warlike speeches, because they don't regard Ronald Reagan as a warlike man. It is all so theatrical and political — ordering the fleet into artillery range in defense of the marines in Beirut, and authorizing those marines, if they are in trouble, to call in the guns and the bombers.

Congress is aware that it is dangerous to question the authority of the commander in chief, but it wonders about all the times this commander in chief has marched up the hill and down the hill and in and out; and, while it admires the marines, it questions whether it is wise to leave artillery decisions to "local commanders" without knowing more about their objectives and military orders.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### After a Batista a Castro

Ten years ago the United States helped to engineer the overthrow of the democratically elected, if misguided, Salvador Allende of Chile, who was replaced, to Washington's undisputed satisfaction, by General Augusto Pinochet, one of the world's most brutal dictators since Hitler. During that same period we have lent our total support to Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines.

Both tyrants are today on the brink of well-deserved overthrow. When they go, they will probably be replaced by repressive military juntas, or by equally repressive Sandinist-style communist governments profiting from their peoples' hatred of the United States. When will we learn the lesson that when you support a Batista, you eventually get a Castro?

ROLF HAMBURGER  
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

### California Color

Regarding "The Battle of Quinby Creek: Residents vs. Police vs. Marijuana Growers" (IHT, Sept. 8): Better suited to the Sebastopol (California) News than to the front page of the International Herald Tribune is the sympathetic report on residents of Deery, California, population 150, being investigated and fined a lawsuit because law officers chopped down and uprooted their illegal crops of marijuana.

JUDITH B. MOLAN  
Madrid.

### To Deal or Not to Deal

The Soviet downing of the Korean plane was calculated to have a very deliberate effect. The wailing of the

Western press seems phony. There was no such outcry when the Israelis did it, even after provocation. Let us put aside this hypocritical, hysterical McCarthyism and get on with the business of seeking and building peace together. That is the message to be understood.

MELVIN SCHEINBAUM  
London.

### Pogrom in Sri Lanka

I happened to be in Colombo during the first week of the anti-Tamil riots in Sri Lanka. Too little attention has been paid to the civil rights record of the Sri Lankan government. The actions of army units in the Jaffna district, under stringent martial law since the shooting of a soldier on March 18, were largely responsible for the chain of events leading to the July upheaval. After the shooting, army units ran amok in the neighborhood, plundering houses and raping women. The government tacitly admitted the atrocity when it disbanded one of the army units involved.

Further violence against Tamil civilians followed the killing of two air force men several weeks later, and a mysterious campaign of violence against the Tamil population of the strategic northeastern port city of Trincomalee began. The situation was brought to a climax by the ambush of an army patrol by so-called Eelam Tigers, allegedly in revenge for yet another incident of mass rape by Sinhalese soldiers.

As the situation developed into a nationwide crisis, security forces

were involved in the two most flagrant atrocities of the period, the shooting of 20 Tamils pulled off a bus in Jaffna in retaliation for the 13 soldiers killed in the ambush, and the slaughter of 52 Tamil prisoners in Welikada Prison in Colombo.

An editorial (IHT, Aug. 9) referred to the riots as "communal clashes"; in reality the disturbances were more in the nature of a pogrom, involving for the most part the selective burning of Tamil houses and businesses.

The army response, during the time I was in Colombo, was to stand by and watch the ineffectual attempts of the police to control the situation. The reaction of the government was a stunned, disorganized silence for four days after the start of the turmoil.

On July 28, President Jayewardene finally spoke to the nation, in a speech notable for its failure to chastise the Sinhalese mobs or express sympathy for the tens of thousands of victims. The thrust of the speech was that the entire crisis was the result of provocation by Tamil separatists and parties of the opposition coalition, many of which are now banned.

I witnessed the effect of this speech the next day on my way to the air-

embargo and pull the United States out of the Moscow Olympics.

RICHARD D. CITRON  
Milan.

Naturally, France has refused to join the transport boycott. The minister of transport is a communist. Is it that he doesn't want to inconvenience the steady traffic of party members commuting between Paris and Moscow?

ARTHUR LIEBER  
La Rippe, Switzerland.

port; the situation, which had begun to calm down the day before, had deteriorated again. Troops patrolled Colombo itself, but the outskirts buildings burned and panicky motorists tried to avoid gangs of thugs who stopped outbound traffic in search of escaping Tamils. Vehicles that would not stop were attacked.

Tamils have been officially discriminated against in Sri Lanka for decades. Their once disproportionate influence in government, military and academic posts has been greatly reduced. Now their commercial dominance has been damaged, if not destroyed. After the recent violence, it seems safe to assume that many more of them will believe the separatists, who say that Tamils will be safe only when they have a state of their own.

CARLTON L. AMES  
New York.

It is not only the Tamils who are in trouble. Muslims, Christians, Malays and other minority communities are having problems with the Sinhalese. The Sinhalese Buddhists want Sri Lanka for themselves.

MASS DEEN  
Paris.

مكتبة من الكتب



## U.S. Informs Iraqi Envoy Of Concern

Washington Seeks Ways To End 3-Year Gulf War

By Ian Black

WASHINGTON — The United States, increasingly concerned by the continuation and likely escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran, is exploring various policy initiatives designed to halt or at least contain the three-year conflict, administration officials say.

Imminent delivery to Iraq of five French Super Etendard attack aircraft and Iranian threats to close the entrance to the Gulf if its oil installations are attacked have prompted a new sense of urgency, reflected in recent State Department pronouncements.

[France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, confirmed Monday that France would deliver the fighter planes to Iraq, but declined to say when, Reuters reported from Paris.]

The jets can be armed with Exocet air-to-surface missiles already delivered to Iraq, and U.S. officials fear that they will introduce a new element of risk into the conflict.

"We're looking at every possible way to become more active in bringing the war to a halt," one administration source said. "The United States does not want both sides bleed white."

Options under consideration reportedly include:

• Raising the issue of the war at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

• Attempting to persuade U.S. allies who openly supply weapons or spare parts to both sides to stanch the flow or at least attach conditions to their arms sales.

• Tightening controls on illegal export of weapons and spare parts from the United States and other nations to Iran.

Officials argue that while the enhanced capability provided by the Super Etendards may have been exaggerated, the perception that the jets are a threat could encourage the Iranians to escalate the conflict.

The United States, Britain and West Germany are said to have asked France to attach conditions to delivery of the planes but have had no response.

The United States is especially concerned by Iranian threats to prevent oil exports from the Gulf if Iranian export capabilities are impaired by Iraqi attacks. Iranian officials said at the end of July that if France or other nations provide fighter planes to Iraq, "Iran will destroy the security of the Persian Gulf." That prompted the State Department to reiterate the U.S. commitment to freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

During the recent visit to Washington of Ismat Khatami, a senior Iraqi diplomat, the State Department warned that it was a mistake to believe that "continued warfare, whether through economic or military means, will accomplish constructive political objectives."

The State Department is sensitive to charges that it has "tilted" toward Iraq, with which the United States has a close working relationship, even though diplomatic relations were severed in 1967.

The Iraqis complain that Washington could bring greater pressure on the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to seek a negotiated peace.



**SAVING THE WHALE** — A baby pygmy whale gets a dose of loving care from well-wishers in Cocoa Beach, Florida, where it was found beached with an adult pygmy whale believed to be its mother. The group was awaiting experts from Sea World of Orlando.

## Mrs. Marcos Promises to Quit in '84

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by Mr. Marcos has suspended hearings after two sessions pending the outcome of three lawsuits filed in the Supreme Court challenging the panel's competence.

General Ver said the new investigation would be carried out by three generals. He said it should "spare no one, leave no stone unturned and get to the bottom of the case, for the sake of our country and people."

After the general's announcement on Saturday, several Filipino opposition leaders said they were skeptical about the new investigation as they were of the first one.

**Mass Prayer for Justice**

Church bells in Manila tolled 21 times at noon Monday, signaling residents to stop all activity in the first of a five-minute daily "special prayer for justice and peace" to honor Mr. Aquino, United Press International reported.

The number 21 represents both the date martial law was declared in September eight years ago and the day Mr. Aquino was murdered last month.

The police were reported to be on extreme alert in anticipation of anti-government protests that are expected to climax Wednesday with a National Day of Mourning rally in downtown Manila.

## Gromyko's Halted Trip Indicates Lasting Chill

(Continued from Page 1)

barring Mr. Gromyko from landing at a civilian airport was "a reasonable step."

The State Department asserts that once the Port Authority acted, the department tried to suggest a compromise to the Soviet Embassy — that Mr. Gromyko fly in his special plane to a nearby military base.

Officials noted that Mr. Gromyko could have agreed to the military base suggestion, or sought to land in a different part of the country, or come on a non-Soviet plane, if Moscow had felt his presence was crucial.

There was no sign that any protest was lodged at all with New York or New Jersey by the State Department, even for the record.

The U.S. government has protested publicly and gone to court in the past to stop local and state authorities from interfering in foreign policy matters. For instance, the Justice Department recently went to court on behalf of Moscow's UN mission to seek an end to the Glen Cove, New York, ban on recreation rights for Soviet diplomats.

"What is happening is that both sides now believe that their own propaganda about the other is coming true," said a retired State Department official, who asked not to be named. "The president is convinced more than ever that the Russians cannot be trusted, and the Kremlin is just as convinced that they cannot do business with Reagan."

Several officials said they saw no early end to the freeze in relations, at least until either Mr. Reagan or a successor was elected and a new opening appeared.

One such possibility, they said, would be an agreement in either the negotiations on medium-range missiles or the strategic arms reduction talks. But officials are very skeptical that any movement is likely soon.

Only an accord in one or both of those negotiations would persuade the president even to consider a meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, one official said.

## Bitterness of Lebanon's Table Talk

Christians Pessimistic After Shock of 'Defeat in Mountains'

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

JNIEH, Lebanon — The three men gathered on the patio of the Lagon Yacht Club were the picture of prosperity and contentment.

But the talk at this table in the heart of the Lebanese Christian stronghold north of Beirut was not of boating or stock prices. The three men spoke instead of the possibility of losing the good life in Lebanon.

"The Christians are very pessimistic," said one man, who asked to be identified only by his first name, Joseph. "Many of them are trying to go away, to friends in the United States, to France. It's the shock from the defeat in the mountains."

"The defeat in the mountains" means the victory of Syrian-supported Druze militia fighters over the Lebanese Forces in the war in the Chuf mountains, fighting that began when Israel withdrew its troops to southern Lebanon earlier this month.

In the Christian areas such as this one, that defeat has led many Christian Maronites — who are generally well-off economically and have had the upper hand in political life as well — to worry about how long they can maintain their hold.

Even Christians who take issue with the politics and tactics of the Lebanese Forces see their defeat in the mountains as a sign of weakness in the Christian system of self-defense. These worries have been aggravated by a series of reports of massacres of Christians by Druze fighters — reports that are as difficult to confirm as charges by the Druzes that their people had been massacred by Christians.

"Even those Christians who say they are against them want them around when Christians are under attack," said Joseph, referring to the Phalangist militia. He added

that he was a member of neither the Phalange Party or the Lebanese Forces.

The fact that these groups are so powerful in the Christian community is the result of years of work by Pierre Gemayel, the founder of the Phalange, and his son Bashir, who was leader of the Lebanese Forces until he was elected president last year, only to be assassinated before taking office. Through tactics seen variously as brilliant, ruthless or both, the father and the son made their organizations virtually the only game in town in Christian resistance politics.

The fact that the first anniversary of Bashir Gemayel's assassination fell in the midst of the defeat, on Sept. 14, only heightened the sorrow the Christians now feel.

Among those the Christians blame for their difficulties are Israel and the United States — Israel for pulling out of the Chuf mountains, the United States for failing to give sufficient support to the Maronite cause. It is a sign of the difficult situation Washington finds itself in: The United States is viewed as an opponent by many Druzes and Moslems, and as not enough of a friend by the Christians.

"What is the feeling among the men?" said Fadi Hayek, an articulate, 34-year-old spokesman for the Lebanese Forces. "I'd say it's bitterness." Against whom?

"Against everyone," he replied. "One year after we're told that peace has come, that America supports Lebanon, that everyone should go back to their homes, to civilian life, we're faced with this situation."

When asked if Christians were frightened by the difficulties in which they find themselves, Elie Mourad, one of the men around the table here and a member of the

Lebanese Forces, replied, "We're not scared of the situation. We're scared of the United States."

Mr. Mourad repeated a view common among Christian militants: that the United States will be faced with a humiliating loss of influence if it allows the Christians to be defeated.

Not all Christians are so angry, or so opposed to concessions to Moslems, as are the activists in the Phalange Party and the Lebanese Forces.

Not all Christians here are Maronite: There are hundreds of thousands of Greek and Armenian Christians, and many of them have put some distance between themselves and politics as preached by Pierre and Bashir Gemayel.

Amin Gemayel, who was elected to the presidency after his brother's death, had always eschewed the politics in which Pierre and Bashir Gemayel excelled. Since taking office, he has appeared to take a more conciliatory line toward the Druze community.

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## Iran Says Troops Capture 9 Heights In Northern Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iran said Monday that its troops have advanced into northern Iraq, capturing nine strategic heights and crossing the Shatt al-Arab in an operation that began on Friday night.

In its own report of action in the northern sector of the battlefield, Iraq said Monday that its air force had bombed Iranian positions there on Sunday. Quoting a military spokesman in Baghdad, the Iraqi news agency also said that seven Iranian soldiers were killed in ground action in the northern and central sectors.

The Iranian national news agency quoted a military communiqué Sunday saying its assault had been mounted north of the Iranian border town of Marivan. The town is in the mountains that are the home of Kurdish tribal rebels opposed to the Iraqi government.

## New Volta Leader Bars 'Pawn' Role

United Press International

PARIS — President Thomas Sankara of Upper Volta, a pro-Libyan who took power in a coup last month, said Monday that he was nobody's "pawn" and that he would never serve as an instrument to destabilize Africa.

"We maintain a dialogue with everyone, including Qadhafi," Captain Sankara was quoted as saying in the Paris daily Le Matin. "We have been presented as a pawn of Qadhafi, but this is not true," he said.

## He was replying to fears expressed by neighboring West African countries that his government was part of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's alleged plan to create a series of regimes in Africa loyal to him.

Captain Sankara led an army coup in August that overthrew a pro-French president. Because of his openly pro-Libyan leanings there was speculation that he had been installed at the head of Upper Volta with the backing of Colonel Qadhafi.



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# U.S. Doctor Starts a Company to Broker Kidneys

By Margaret Engle  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The growing demand for human body parts has prompted a Virginia doctor to establish a company, believed to be the first of its kind, that would broker human kidneys for sale by arranging for donors worldwide to sell a kidney.

The U.S. surgeon general, informed of the International Kidney Exchange Ltd., by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, counseled the doctor against the commercial venture in July. But it said there are no federal regulations to prohibit it.

The doctor, H. Barry Jacobs, had written to the FDA in February inquiring whether he needed a license to import organs.

Dr. Jacobs, of Reston, Virginia,

whose license to practice in Virginia was revoked after a 1977 mail-fraud conviction involving the Medicare and Medicaid health payment programs, said several of the 7,500 U.S. hospitals he has contacted have expressed interest in removing kidneys of the healthy donors Dr. Jacobs plans to solicit.

Dr. Jacobs, who served 10 months in jail for his 1977 conviction, said he has seven associates contacting individuals and hospitals in Europe and Asia to participate in kidney removals.

Under his plan, the U.S. government would pay for the removal operations for organs to be transplanted to Medicare patients. Currently, the Medicare program covers virtually all patients with kidney disease serious enough to require a transplant.

The donors would set a price for

their kidneys, and Dr. Jacobs said he would charge \$2,000 to \$3,000 for his services. The total price for acquiring the organ would be paid by the person needing the kidney.

Dr. Jacobs said preliminary research showed that potential donors ask up to \$10,000 for a kidney. "It will be pure, free choice on their part," Dr. Jacobs said of the donors. "There will be proper, written informed consent. Since many can't read, it will be tape-recorded."

Many overseas donors would be flown to the U.S. by Dr. Jacobs to have the kidneys removed at U.S. government expense.

Giving up a kidney, unlike other organs, does not seriously affect the health of a donor. The remaining kidney enlarges to provide the donor with about 70 percent of original kidney function.

Some U.S. health professionals active in transplant activities say they had feared the creation of such a venture and supported a bill introduced in August by Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, to prohibit the sale of human organs.

Selling human organs raises ethical questions, they argue, including possibly making transplant operations accessible only to those who can pay and relying for organs on poor donors, many of whom may be in poor health.

"This is an immensely damaging development," said Dr. Harold Meryman, director of a Red Cross laboratory in Bethesda, Maryland, and past president of the American Association of Tissue Banks.

"Putting organs on a market basis is abhorrent to our system of values," said Mr. Gore. "It seems to be something inconsistent with our view of humanity. Prostitution is illegal for reasons that are similar. So is slavery."

Mr. Gore said he plans hearings on the issue in October. Two other congressional committees are studying organ transplantation.

The National Kidney Foundation, which was approached by Dr. Jacobs for its approval, did not "endorse support" the program, according to Tony Englert, president of the Washington office.

Dr. Jacobs said he got the idea for his network while watching news reports of mass deaths in Bangladesh and "saw the waste of

all those organs lying there." He noted, "It's a very lucrative potential business. If the 'haves' want it, they'll have to pay. If the 'have-nots' want it, they'll have to pay, too."

The problem of the great demand for and small supply of human organs is one that the U.S. government has been trying to solve, also through private enterprise. An estimated 20,000 Americans need an organ transplant to survive, yet government figures show there were 2,200 cases last year in which Americans agreed to donate major organs of dying relatives.

The surgeon general, Dr. Everett C. Koop, is convening a second meeting of U.S. medical officials Wednesday in Millwood, Virginia, to announce a steering committee that will set up a privately funded foundation to encourage Americans to donate organs.

"We do not feel that the government should be heading this effort," said Jim Buchen, a spokesman for Dr. Koop. "We're hoping that a leader will emerge at the meeting."

The foundation will not allow organs to be sold, Mr. Buchen said. With the recent U.S. approval of cyclosporine, a drug that reduces the likelihood of a body rejecting a transplanted organ, worldwide demand for such operations is expected to increase.

This could lead to some organ-selling companies who might not take proper medical and legal precautions in obtaining organs, some experts worry.

"By the end of the decade there will be such a demand for organs that even legislation won't stop [abuses]," said Mr. Meryman, of the American Association of Tissue Banks.

U.S. hospitals have begun imposing restrictions on who can receive transplants.

"We limit the number of transplants we do within a given time so that we don't go broke," said C. Edward Schwartz, administrator of the University of Minnesota Hospital, which also imposed a deposit requirement on out-of-state residents seeking heart and liver transplants.

As of Jan. 1, 1983, out-of-state residents must pay 80 percent of the cost of the operation.

Because of such hospital restrictions, as well as insurance companies' refusing to pay for costly procedures such as liver transplants, patients who cannot afford to pay the costs have been forced to turn to the public, Mr. Schwartz said.

"It's almost a throwback to the last century," he said. "The parents have turned to the media, the newspapers and the TV, as a way of raising funds. It's a nice stop-gap measure, but something else is needed."



CROSS-CHANNEL VISITOR — Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, smiles broadly at the Valkenburg Air Base in the Netherlands, where she was greeted Monday morning by Gijb van Aardenne, the Dutch vice prime minister. Mrs. Thatcher is on an official visit.

# Deployment of Missiles Spurs Bonn Debate on Right to Disobedience

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

BONN — With preparations under way for demonstrations, sit-ins and blockades of U.S. bases to protest the planned deployment of new NATO missiles, a panel of West German scholars has just spent a weekend here discussing an issue that is new to this country — civil disobedience.

The debate was sponsored by the Cultural Forum for Social Democracy, an offshoot of the opposition Social Democratic Party. The party has yet to announce its formal position on deployment but is expected to come out against it in the end, contrary to advice from the last SPD chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

The academics on the panel, though clearly thinking of the missiles most of the time, addressed themselves to deeper questions, such as: Has a citizen the moral right to break the law?

It was the first time in contemporary Germany that a serious attempt to clarify these issues was made so openly and publicly, said one panelist. Another called civil disobedience "an idea struggling to be born" in Germany, a country where unconditional obedience to the authorities has been the norm.

The questions have an urgency beyond the missiles. Workers in Bremen and Hamburg are occupying shipyards that are threatened with closure. Workers in other fields have threatened similar actions in the face of rising unemployment.

In July, the law on public demonstrations was tightened, making it a crime for citizens to be present at a rally that turns violent unless they can prove that they tried to prevent the violence.

Earlier, the constitutional court had forced the government to cancel a census project after calls for sabotage and protests that the survey included questions that amounted to invasion of privacy.

The panel in Bonn made no attempt to formulate a common conclusion. But some ideas were widely accepted.

Jürgen Habermas, a professor in Frankfurt and one of West Germany's leading sociologists, won wide support for his argument that civil disobedience not only has a legitimate place in a democratic state but should be regarded as a vital element of democracy.

He drew a distinction between what is legal and legitimate, however, maintaining that illegal acts may be legitimate as a last resort against morally wrong or just plain stupid decisions by a government.

Judge Helmut Simon, a member of West Germany's Constitutional Court, pointed out that legal right and moral right are not always identical.

A Protestant professor of theology, Wolfgang Huber, in one of the most sweeping pleas for civil disobedience, spoke of the citizen's "duty" to disobey. He argued that civil resistance to the deployment of the NATO missiles was morally right because the weapons created an "irreversible" new situation, were apt to lead to war and "reduced the chances of survival of future generations."

Several speakers warned that no attempt should be made to gloss over the fact that the planned acts of civil disobedience were illegal. They stressed that a democratic state had to tolerate civil disobedience but should not amend the law to accommodate lawbreakers just because they acted out of genuine convictions.

They added that those who engaged in civil disobedience had to understand that they were breaking the law and invited punishment by the courts.

Some dissenting voices were heard from the floor.

"I come from a family where disobedience is not tolerated, and this is so in most German families," one academic said. "Disobedience" must remain what it is, he said.

"What if tomorrow extremists of the right use the same methods as today's protesters," he asked, adding, "Let's not be too opportunistic about this."

Several urged their colleagues to look beyond the "hot antenna" predicted by many observers for West Germany and expressed a deep anxiety about what might happen afterward.

If the protest fails to prevent the deployment of the missiles, they said, will the mass of protesters turn to violence out of frustration and bitterness? Others expressed the fear that the protests would harden the law-and-order faction in the government and give impulse to a new trend toward authoritarianism.

Several speakers invoked U.S. examples, from resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act of pre-Civil War times to Martin Luther King and the Vietnam anti-war movements, prompting Mr. Boll, one of the panelists, to relate that U.S. soldiers at a recent demonstration near an American military installation at Mühlanger scribbled notes against morally wrong or just plain stupid decisions by a government.

# Bruno Pittermann, Ex-Head Of Socialists in Austria, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Bruno Pittermann, 78, former chairman of Austria's Socialist Party and the Socialist International, died here Monday of a heart ailment, hospital sources said.

Mr. Pittermann was chairman of the Austrian party for 10 years until succeeded in 1967 by the present chairman, former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. He was chairman of the Socialist International, which groups 44 Socialist and Social Democratic parties, from 1964 till 1976.

Elected in parliament in 1945, Mr. Pittermann became chairman of the Socialist Party in 1957, taking over from Adolf Schärf, who was elected federal president. At

the same time, he succeeded Mr. Schärf in the post of vice chancellor, subsequently serving in the governments of Chancellors Julius Raab, Alfons Gorbach and Josef Friedrich Heer.

VIENNA (AP) — Friedrich Heer, 67, the Roman Catholic scholar, writer and historian, died Sunday, the Vienna Burgher announced Monday.

Mr. Heer worked for many years as an editor and literary adviser to Austria's foremost theater. He played a prominent role in Austria's literary and intellectual life, acting as an unofficial leader of the nation's liberal Catholic intelligentsia. He wrote many books on historical and religious topics.

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# 2 Chinese Gangsters Slain

Reuters

BEIJING — China's most notorious gangsters, the Wang brothers, have been killed in a final shoot-out with police and army trackers at a remote mountain hideout in southern Jiangxi province, the People's Daily reported Monday. Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei are believed to have killed 15 persons in their career of crime.

# U.S. Charges Moscow Is 'Bolder' in Propaganda

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet efforts to influence public opinion, especially in the Third World and Western Europe, through "disinformation" tactics such as forged documents, front groups and media manipulation, have intensified and grown "somewhat bolder" in the past year, the U.S. State Department has asserted.

A report by the department on Friday, updating one issued in July 1982, lists several examples of "active measures" of deception that have been exposed in the past 14 months and that the United States contends were masterminded by the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence service, or its sister services in Soviet-bloc countries.

The main Soviet objective, the report said, continues to be to undercut the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install new missiles in Western Europe late this year to counter Soviet missiles already in Eastern Europe.

But an official, briefing reporters on the condition that he not be identified, also said "it would not be surprising" for the Russians to attempt some disinformation tactics in connection with the search

now under way in the Sea of Japan for the wreckage of the South Korean airliner shot down by a Soviet pilot on Sept. 1.

Among other things, the report cites the following:

• The publication in July by a "left-wing news weekly" in Italy of two forged cables supposedly from the U.S. Embassy in Rome that were intended to show that the United States had orchestrated the effort to implicate the Bulgarian secret service in the plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

• The publication in February by a news weekly in Madrid of a phony 1978 memorandum on Poland from Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former Carter administration national security adviser, suggesting that the United States was behind the troubles in Poland.

# Sign of Good Year for Naples

United Press International

NAPLES — The dark crystallized substance Neapolitans believe is the blood of San Gennaro (St. Januarius), their patron saint, liquefied Monday ahead of schedule in the Church of Santa Chiara, a sign Naples will be spared disaster in the coming year.

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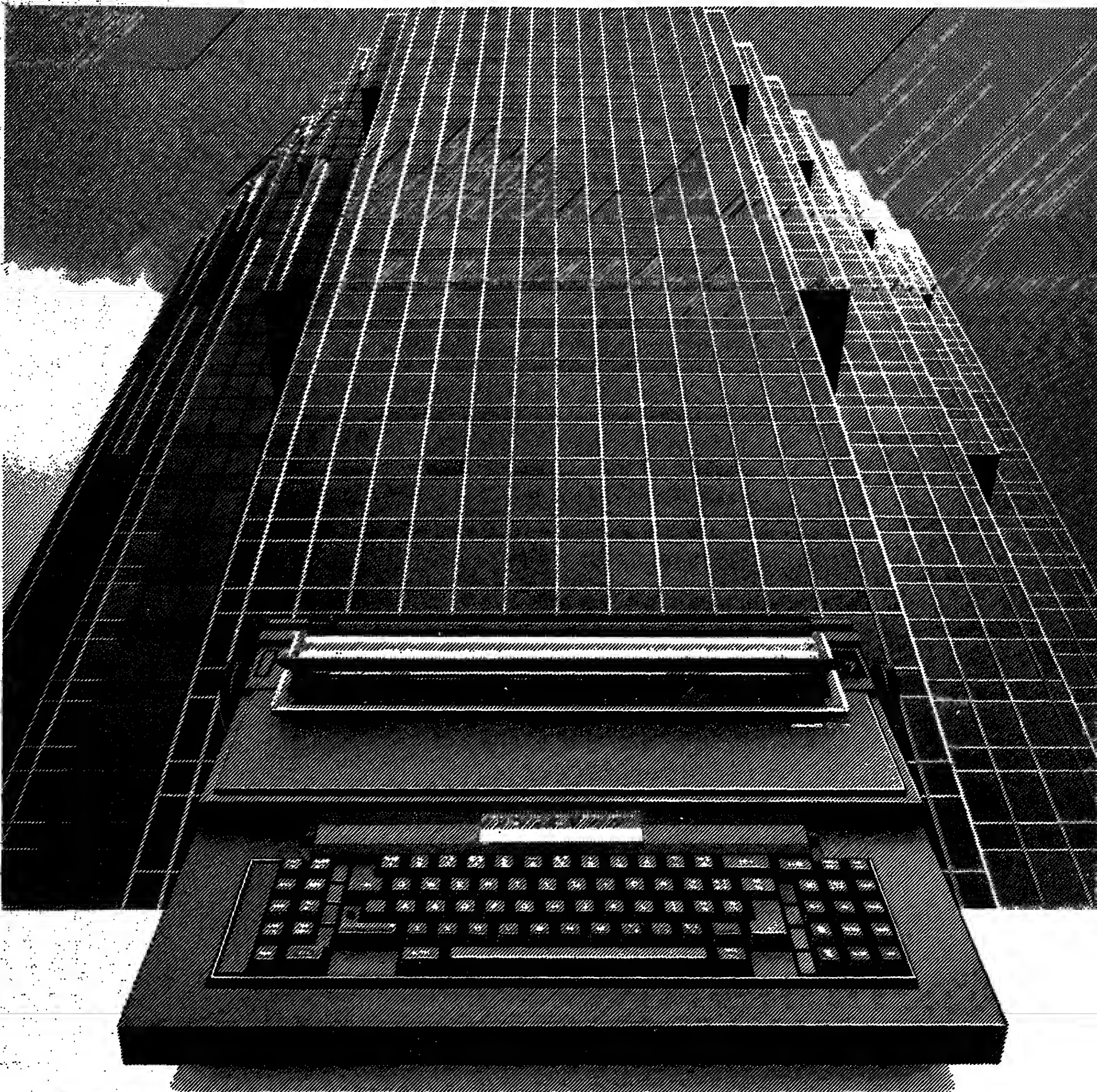
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Mickey Is Mighty Tokyo Mouse

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

RAYASU, Japan. There may be no kimonos, but there are plenty of T-shirts with messages in English. Raw fish is scarce, but not pizza or fried chicken or other exotics. The twang of the shamisen is not to be heard, but the lines from the night, folks, for the Dixieland band. Even the fellows in the chipmunk costumes do not bow, but hold out their paws to shake children's hands.

In short, there is not much recognizable of Japan, let alone Tokyo, at Tokyo Disneyland in this suburb six miles east of the Imperial Palace. Few Japanese seem to mind.

After a rocky start five months ago, the first Disneyland park built outside the United States may be coming as big a success as its big brothers in California and Florida. Sponsors are already talking about adding new rides and building hotels and perhaps even a golf course for links-crazy Japanese, who can be seen any day practicing their swings with imaginary irons on subway platforms.

So far, an estimated 5 million people have entered what the Disney people like to call the Magic Kingdom, and 5 million more are expected by the first anniversary next April 15. "We're doing fine," said James Cora, who oversees the operations here for Walt Disney Productions.

No one is really surprised that Disneyland is making it here. Some 200,000 Japanese a year visit the California park, and Mickey Mouse is such an omnipresent figure, from bath towels to sweat-shirts, that he is probably more recognizable to many Japanese than the emperor. Cinderella's castle has even served as a model for so-called love hotels that couples go to for the privacy they cannot get in their crowded homes.

Disney Productions does not own the Tokyo park, but it is a not-so-silent partner. The park and its 201 acres are owned by a company called Oriental Land, itself owned by Japan's largest property concern, the Mitsui Real Estate Development Co., and the Keisei Electric Railway Co.

Obviously, the Disney name is the one that everybody cares about, and for its expertise Disney Productions receives 10 of every 100 yen spent on admission and rides, plus 5 percent of the drink, food and souvenir sales. And while Cora emphasizes the importance of decision by consensus in this country, they make it clear that if they don't like the way Goofy is walking, they can stop him.

"We advise," Cora said, "on how

to operate according to the Disney way of doing things."

That means that anyone who has been to the U.S. parks will notice little differences here. Also, anyone looking for a stereotypically quaint Eastern version — perhaps a geisha-like Snow White — is sure to be disappointed. This park is more resolutely American than a backyard picnic, down to the Stars and Stripes on some flagpoles.

As in the U.S. Disney emporia, the 6,500 mostly young employees are so clean that they practically squeak. English, by far, is the dominant language. One can find Japanese signs, of course, but they are usually placed below the ones in English and sometimes they are not there at all.

This was how Oriental Land wished it to be, Cora insisted.

"The Japanese, right off the bat, wanted it to be an American experience. They wanted American food and no Japanese food. I resisted them on this, but they said, 'No, the Japanese know American food and like it.' One can get sushi at the Crystal Palace restaurant and something called a 'Japanese combination platter' at the Center Street Coffee House, but that's it for Japanese food. Japanese are accustomed to bringing along box lunches — *obento* — on outings, but these are not allowed inside the main park and must be eaten at small picnic areas near the front gate.

This *obento* restriction set off newspaper criticism a few months ago, and some Tokyo residents considered the policy absurd. "My friend was quite unhappy," Kiyoko Shimizu, a 20-year-old student, said, adding, "He's an American."

But most of the complainers have been newspaper writers and Americans who think that Japanese should be eating Japanese food. No one visiting the park seems to mind much — except for the prices, perhaps.

Japanese tastes do differ on certain matters, however. According to Cora, visitors to Tokyo Disneyland "run to the identifiable Disney characters right away," more so than Americans do. The lines stretch long — an hour or more in places — for Dumbo the Flying Elephant and Peter Pan's Flight, but are less conspicuous at theater attractions such as the Eternal Sea.

Also, the Japanese are inveterate souvenir buyers. Tokyo Disneyland has more square footage devoted to souvenirs than the two U.S. parks, yet it is still not enough. The shops are jammed, with people poking the merchandise and one another in search of a stuffed Mickey Mouse, say, or a T-shirt or a key

chain. "As soon as things slow down we're going to enlarge them," Cora said.

At first, things were not so encouraging for the Disney people. Reservations were originally required, for crowd control, but they proved unnecessary. Early summer was colder and wetter than normal, and the pre-opening estimate of 50,000 visitors a day dwindled to a bleak reality of 27,000.

But school ended in familiar mid-July heat and hazy sunshine. With youngsters free at midweek and their parents taking time off in August, attendance reached and even surpassed its expected peak. Several days, people without reservations had to be turned away for an hour or two.

The record turnout, 94,378, came on a hot and clear Aug. 13. That was well above the high of 82,516 of Aug. 16, 1969, at the California Disneyland but still far from the 123,000 at Florida's Disney World last Dec. 28.

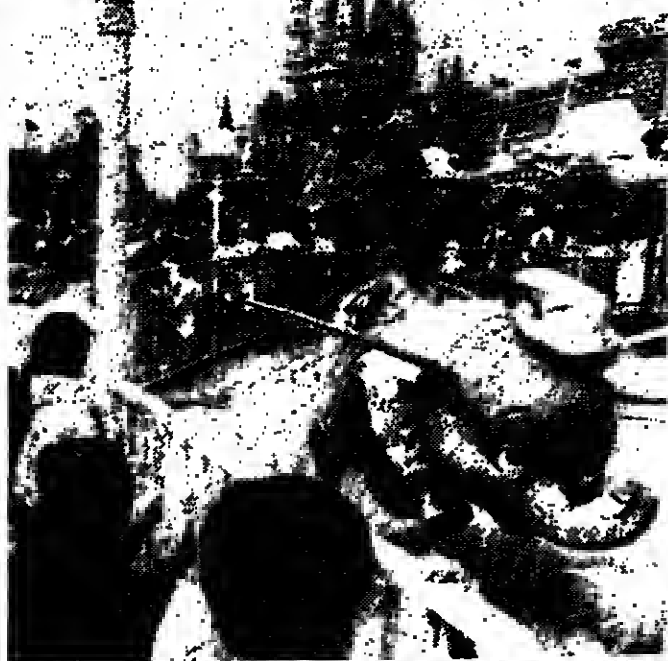
The apparent success has created troubles for the more established Tokyo amusement parks. Knowledgeable people say business is down 10 to 30 percent at some of them.

But for all the blipping of the electronic cash registers in Urayasu, all is not necessarily rosy for Oriental Land. It spent \$650 million to build the park — a \$20 million of it borrowed, with an annual interest payment totaling \$45 million. The company is reluctant to discuss its finances, but is apparently trying to reduce its debt by offering to sell a 58-acre lot next to Disneyland to hotel developers.

For the tourist, though, such concerns are far removed from the biggest worries, which tend to center on how to keep going when the fine is coiling endlessly outside the Hammed Mansion. And for Cora, the real test will come in winter, when Tokyo gets cold and damp.

Weather is always a problem here, even when it isn't. When a typhoon appeared to be bearing down on Tokyo a few weeks ago, Disneyland got ready. "We taped all the windows and sandbagged the building so water wouldn't seep under the doors," Cora said. Then the center of the storm skipped by barely noticed. "It took four or five hours just to unbutton the hatches. We opened up late that day."

More parking spaces might be needed in the future, and it appears, more hamburgers. Oh, yes, and more film. That is one stereotype that is undeniably valid. Whether posing in front of Cinderella's Castle or borrowing an American's two children for a few moments for that extra Yankee touch, the Japanese do take a lot of pictures.



Dumbo the Elephant ride at Disneyland in Japan.

## Puttin' on the Berlin

By Jon Pareles

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Irving Berlin is back in the pop top 10.

"Puttin' on the Ritz," which Berlin wrote for the 1930 musical of the same title, has become an international best seller all over again.

The film featured Harry Belafonte and Joan Bennett, but the song later became associated with Fred Astaire. It has been remade by Taco, a Dutch singer and arranger working in West Germany. Taco's version includes a synthesizer backup, a deadpan vocal and a tap-dancing break and also totes in a few bars of two other Berlin songs, "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and "There's No Business Like Show Business."

"Puttin' on the Ritz" has been on the international pop charts for a year. After Taco sang the version sung by Fred Astaire in the 1946 movie "Blue Skies," he recorded it

in May, 1982. The song first attracted attention in Sweden and became a hit throughout Europe, reaching No. 1 in West Germany.

Canadian radio then picked up "Puttin' on the Ritz," and it eventually made its way into the United States, where it peaked to No. 4 on the Billboard singles chart. It was No. 8 last week.

"Mr. Berlin is crazy about the record," reported Hilda Schneider of Irving Berlin Music, his publishing company.

Although Berlin, 95 years old, wrote most of his songs before the rock era, some have still shown up on the pop charts. "Puttin' on the Ritz" is Berlin's first new top-10 hit since Eddie Fisher's "Comet Your Blessings," which went to No. 5 in 1954. Bing Crosby's "White Christmas," a pop-chart perennial that was originally released in 1942, reached the top 10 in 1981, and made its final return to the top 40 in 1982. In 1978, Willie Nelson's version of "Blue Skies" reached No. 1 on the country-music charts.

Lately, Berlin's songs have been performed by, among others, Linda Ronstadt, who recently released "What'll I Do," and the Fun Boy Three, which did a reggae version of "Let's Face the Music and Dance" in concert.

Taco's follow-up single is another Berlin standard — "Check to Check" from the 1935 film "Top Hat."

Mary Rose Display Is Set

SOUTHAMPTON, England — King Henry VIII's flagship the Mary Rose will go on public display Oct. 11, one year after the 437-year-old warship was raised from the sea, the Mary Rose Trust said.

The Tudor ship will be placed under a strict docked ship to preserve its timbers.

## Rash of Political Films Coming

By Aljean Hamzick

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Five movies dealing with sensitive political and social issues will reach U.S. movie theaters this fall, all in an eight-week period. The release of such a cluster of films is considered noteworthy by the film industry because in the last six years only about a half-dozen Hollywood movies have addressed such highly charged issues.

Two of the five are critical of American business practices. The third is pro-Sandinista, the fourth leans to the Palestinian side, and the fifth — the only one with appeal to conservatives — treats anti-nuclear protesters as Soviet dupes.

No one in the industry is prepared to say if five such films make a trend, but the box-office results of these movies will be watched closely by movie executives.

The most controversial of the five is likely to be Orion's "Under Fire," starring Nick Nolte and Gene Hackman as journalists covering the civil war in Nicaragua that ended in the overthrow of the government of General Anastasio Somoza Debayle in 1979. The film explicitly takes the side of the victorious Sandinistas and may be the only American movie in recent decades to side with a foreign government against which the United States has waged a political and economic battle.

Universal's "Hanna K," a French-produced, English-language drama directed by Costa-Gavras, the director of "Z" and "The Yuppies," asks whether Palestinians can get justice from the Israelis and answers negatively. It drew mixed reviews at the Venice film festival.

Warner Brothers' "Deal of the Century," starring Chevy Chase as an arms merchant selling American weapons to underdeveloped countries, is a black comedy. It is described by its producer, Bud Yorkin, as a "Dr. Strangelove" about the arms industry and a reasonably strong statement on the insanity of the arms race. We depict arms shows where bazookas and anti-tank guns are sold like refrigerators or television sets."

A fourth new movie with political overtones is ABC Films' "Silkwood," which stars Meryl Streep as Karen Silkwood, a laboratory technician and union activist who died under mysterious circumstances after charging that she had evidence that plutonium fuel rods manufactured by a Kerr-McGee Corp. nuclear processing plant in Oklahoma were defective.

At the opposite end of the political spectrum from these four movies is "The Final Option," an English movie based on the 1980 siege of the Iranian Embassy in London by terrorists. "The Final Option," stars Judy Davis, the Australian actress who appeared in "My Brilliant Career." It is basically a thriller, but it has changed the facts of the event to make its terrorists not a group protesting the treatment of the Arab minority in Iran but a band opposed to nuclear weapons that is manipulated by the Soviet Union.

Frank Yablans, vice chairman of MGM-UA, the studio releasing "The Final Option," said that former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., and a member of the studio's board of directors, had arranged screenings of the movie in Washington but had no part in the decision to release the film this fall. The film has won praise from such political conservatives as Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada.

Euan Lloyd, the producer of "The Final Option," said: "I've been irritated by a strong presence within the film colony of films with an anti-establishment message. In 'WarGames,' the general is made to look a bloody idiot. I'd like to make films as politically strong as I can — not as Commie-bashing but to counteract movies like 'The China Syndrome,' 'Missing' and 'Gandhi.'"

One Hollywood executive, David Chasman, who

has been a vice president of production at United Artists, Columbia and MGM, said of the politically sensitive cluster, "Perhaps enough times has passed to erase the memory of the box-office failures of the last set of socially and politically oriented films."

It is not that Hollywood is afraid of controversy. What Hollywood is afraid of is controversy that doesn't make money. The right controversy has often made money — including, in recent years, "The China Syndrome," the film with Jane Fonda and Jack Lemmon about the alleged lack of safety in nuclear power plants, and "The Deer Hunter," Michael Cimino's film with Robert De Niro and Meryl Streep about the war in Vietnam.

"We believe that if you can find a movie that makes a statement and is entertaining, a film that's a little deeper than frivolous, it's an asset," said Michael Eisner, president of Paramount Pictures. "The managers of movie companies don't sit around saying, 'How do I feel about El Salvador?' They respond to a director who wants to make a particular film. If we feel that particular film is wise financially, we'll do it."

Daniel Melnick, the former head of production at Columbia Pictures who developed "The China Syndrome," took a different view. He said: "The movie came out of my concern about the dangers of nuclear energy as an everyday part of our lives, about the belief that nuclear power was a panacea. The fact that the movie coincided with the political convictions of its producer, Michael Douglas, and myself didn't make me forget my obligation to make 'The China Syndrome' exciting melodrama rather than a polemic."

Eisner and Chasman are agreed that, in Eisner's words, "If 'Under Fire' is a smash hit, everybody will be doing political movies."

Hollywood has, at various times, emphasized movies with political and social messages. During the 1930s the slogan of Warner Brothers was "combining good citizenship with good picture making." From "The Great Dictator" in 1940 to "The Chain Gang" in 1953 to "Mission to Moscow" in 1954, Warners handled many topical news stories, sometimes advertised as "Tom From Today's Headlines." During the 1940s, 20th Century-Fox also made movies with social themes, including "Pinky" (1949) and "Gentleman's Agreement" (1947), which were, respectively, relatively daring exposés of racism and anti-Semitism.

After the success of "Easy Rider" in 1969, movies about socially alienated youth flooded theaters. "However, those movies — such as films as 'The Strawberry Statement' and 'The Magic Garden of Stanley Sweetheart' — were not intended as political polemics," recalled Chasman, now an independent producer. "They were simply the equivalent of bikini movies, made by a panic-stricken set of studio managers who were doing what they thought teen-agers wanted."

The minority of serious movies deal not with society, but with psychological inner space — a father becoming a mother to his son in "Kramer vs. Kramer," the Academy Award-winning best picture of 1979, or a damaged family groping toward healing itself in "Ordinary People," winner of the Academy Award in 1980.

A flurry of movies attempting to explore the Vietnam War — including "Coming Home," "Apocalypse Now," and the Academy Award winner for 1978, "The Deer Hunter" — were made years after the war was over.

There have been exceptions. In 1971, "F.T.A.," Jane Fonda's filmed record of live performances that she and Donald Sutherland gave at Army bases, argued the futility of the Vietnam War. In 1979, "The China Syndrome" reached theaters a few weeks before an accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania became a subject of national debate.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,015,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	1,015,000	101 1/2	101 1/4
AT&T	875,000	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	875,000	47 1/2	47 1/4
GE	750,000	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	750,000	35 1/2	35 1/4
AMT	650,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	650,000	28 1/2	28 1/4
UNION	550,000	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4	UNION	550,000	15 1/2	15 1/4
AMT	450,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	450,000	28 1/2	28 1/4
IBM	350,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	350,000	101 1/2	101 1/4
AT&T	250,000	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	250,000	47 1/2	47 1/4
GE	150,000	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	150,000	35 1/2	35 1/4
AMT	100,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	100,000	28 1/2	28 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2

NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2

AMEX Diaries		
	Class	Pr
Advanced	280	280
Directed	285	285
Unchanged	290	290
Total Issues	825	825
New Issues	15	15
New Lists	3	3
Volume up	4,284,849	
Volume down	1,613,448	

Standard & Poors Index			
	High	Low	Ch
Industrials	191.26	184.71	188.96
Transp.	22.61	21.20	21.74
Utilities	66.01	62.74	62.71
Finance	19.21	18.92	19.18
Composite	148.84	145.29	147.82

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Composite	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Industrial	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2
Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2	2742 1/2	+ 1/2	Transport	2742 1/2	2745 1/2	2740 1/2

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,015,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	1,015,000	101 1/2	101 1/4
AT&T	875,000	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	875,000	47 1/2	47 1/4
GE	750,000	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	750,000	35 1/2	35 1/4
AMT	650,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	650,000	28 1/2	28 1/4
UNION	550,000	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4	UNION	550,000	15 1/2	15 1/4
AMT	450,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	450,000	28 1/2	28 1/4
IBM	350,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	350,000	101 1/2	101 1/4
AT&T	250,000	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	250,000	47 1/2	47 1/4
GE	150,000	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	150,000	35 1/2	35 1/4
AMT	100,000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	AMT	100,000	28 1/2	28 1/4

12 Month High Low Stock				
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FUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1983

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## COMMODITIES

By ELIZABETH FOWLER

### Slowness of Buying by Other Nations Seen as Pushing Down Grain Prices

NEW YORK — The "adage" buy on anticipation and sell on the news" is being tested in the soybean and corn markets last week, according to Conrad Leslie, the crop forecaster, and other analysts.

Soybeans for November delivery traded at a high of \$9.57 a bushel on Aug. 25, and last Friday the contract closed at \$8.73 on the Chicago Board of Trade, down 65 cents a bushel from last Monday's close. The December corn contract sold as high as \$3.76 a bushel on Aug. 16, and last Friday it closed at \$3.52 a bushel, down 13 cents during the week.

The "anticipation" involved the expectation that the severe drought conditions in the West had hurt the corn and bean crops more than earlier crop forecasts had estimated. The result: prices soared for both crops in August.

"The market has pulled back to a more reasonable price level at which to develop overseas demand."

The "news" — the actual estimates based on Sept. 1 conditions — bore out that thinking. First, Mr. Leslie issued his figures on Sept. 9, and they were about matched by the official crop figures issued three days later by the Department of Agriculture. Government figures indicated a 16 percent drop in corn production from its month-earlier estimate and about a 17 percent decline in the soybean crop.

Then why the sharp drop in prices of corn and beans during the week on the Chicago Board of Trade?

Some analysts called the price drop a technical reaction after the high prices; others noted that a number of big speculators had been selling in the market last week, including Richard Dennis, who operates through the C & D Commodities Co. of Chicago, and Refco, a trading house with headquarters in Memphis. Their heavy selling obviously helped the adage.

### Market Structure Changed

Kyung H. Lee, a vice president of ComCommodities Services Inc. in New York, commented: "Since the Russian grain embargo by President Carter in 1980 and world recession, the market structure has changed, moving away from traditional reactions to the law of supply and demand."

He spoke of "the large local professionals who have become a major market factor" because they can put a "huge chunk of money" into the grain and cattle markets and push them in one direction. He guessed that the large professionals sensed that the corn and soybean markets "had been overbought strictly on the crop production outlook," which led to their heavy selling of contracts last week.

"What has been missing," he said, "is world demand, which is not as active as it should be. The large professionals sensed the timing and started selling and found no support underneath. Suddenly the market came down to this level."

The slowness of foreign nations to do their buying this year can be attributed partly to recent high prices and partly to their own financial stringencies. The dollar has been very strong in relation to other foreign currencies.

However, the current lower prices in Chicago could set the stage for more purchases by these slow-to-move nations, according to Mr. Leslie, who noted that "the market has pulled back to a more reasonable price level at which to develop that kind of demand."

### Prices Seen Rising

What about prices? Mr. Lee thinks that eventually world demand and still smaller crop prospects will force prices up again. He expects lower crop estimates next month by the government.

On the other hand, Mr. Leslie, who described the drought as the worst in the Midwest since the 1930s, hesitated to conjecture about prices. "I am not prepared to say prices will rise. It is not clear to me," he commented, adding that small floor traders "have a great deal of respect for the judgment of the big locals who were selling last week."

What about the Soviet Union, which has contracted to buy a large amount of grain and soybeans? Soviet officials have been buying steadily in recent days, according to analysts. Last week, the Agriculture Department announced that the Soviet Union so far had bought about 1.83 million tons of corn, 1.65 million tons of wheat and 400,000 tons of soybeans from the United States under a long-term agreement signed in August.

In trading Monday, grain and soybean futures prices were sharply higher at the close on the Chicago Board of Trade. Most soybean contracts advanced by the 30-cent daily limit allowed by the exchange.

Weather returned as a market factor Monday, as storms occurred over much of the Midwest during the weekend, some with heavy rain, hail, and high winds that could damage crops, said Bob Leckberg, a grain analyst in Chicago with Shearson-American Express.

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 19, excluding bank special charges									
	\$	DM	£	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	N
Amsterdam	2.36	3.77	1.36	27.1	13.76	5.63	137.8	11.3	
Buenos Aires	1.29	20.75	20.185	4.078	3.27	18.958		34.38	5.62
Frankfurt	2.44	4.02		23.11	1.07	88.43	4.95	123.3	27.845
London	1.00	1.607	0.693	121.63	24.938	4.458	47.91	5.344	14.52
Paris	1.66	2.48	0.936	19.36	7.46	35.47	73.82	14.81	
Stockholm	1.35	1.74	0.72	13.84	6.827	0.284	8.077	0.653	0.747
Switzerland	1.48	2.09	0.89	20.25	7.232	1.473	32.71	94.25	
Tokyo	1.95	2.547	1.045	24.87	13.53	72.48	47.34		22.32
West Germany	1.66	2.48	0.936	19.36	7.46	35.47	73.82	14.81	
Yokohama	1.95	2.547	1.045	24.87	13.53	72.48	47.34		22.32

Source: Reuters 1201 lines  
(\*) Commercial bank rates  
(\*) Not available

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 19									
	Dollar	DM	£	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	N
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Key Money Rates

United States									
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Federal Funds	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Comm. Paper, 30-90 days	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
90-day Treasury Bill	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1-year Treasury Bill	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

West Germany

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Japan

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

Source: Reuters 1201 lines

### NatWest Gives New Look to Bank in U.S.

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For many years, the National Bank of North America was a somewhat scruffy amalgamation of small Long Island and garment-center banks, the result of almost two dozen mergers.

It lacked a unified strategy, its senior officers ran independent fiefdoms, and its pay scales were significantly below industry levels. Rather than being run as a bank, it was operated as an offshoot of CIT Financial Corp., a finance company that bought the bank in 1966.

Still, in 1974, it earned a record \$25 million.

One year later things started to turn sour. Bad loans and earlier poor investment strategies caused profits to plummet to \$14 million in 1975, and to \$10.2 million in 1976.

"We hit our peak earnings in 1974 and from then on it went the other way," acknowledged John Vogel, its former chairman and chief executive officer.

But the outlook changed again in 1979, when the bank was sold to Britain's second-largest and highly profitable National Westminster Bank for \$429 million. Suddenly, the New York bank had a source of badly needed capital, technological know-how and access to NatWest's experience, gained in running a network of 3,200 branches throughout Britain.

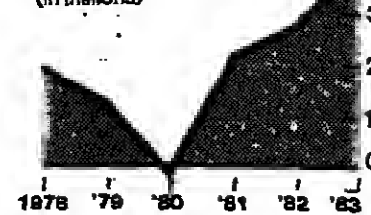
Today, as a result of the takeover, National Bank of North America bears little resemblance to what it was four years ago. Eleven of its 14 senior officers in 1979 have either left the bank or have been demoted; it is about to move into a sleek new building in Wall Street's posh South Street Seaport area, and in this year's first half, its earnings were almost double what they were in the same period the year before. At the end of this month, it is to be rechristened National Westminster Bank USA.

NatWest's sweeping transformation of NBNA may be a portent of what lies ahead for other troubled U.S. financial companies that are gobbled up by foreigners. This is

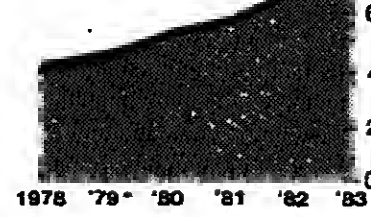
### The Turnaround at National Bank of North America

#### A Greatly Improved Balance Sheet...

Pretax Income (in millions)



Assets (Year-end in billions)



William T. Knowles

becoming a growing concern, as the pace of such takeovers continues to accelerate.

In the last year, for example, it was announced that Japan's Mitsubishi Bank is buying Bank of California; that Fuji Bank, also of Japan, is buying J. Walter Heller & Co., the big Chicago-based financial concern, and that a foreign bank, believed to be Bank of Montreal, is negotiating to buy Harris Bank, Chicago's third-largest bank.

NatWest, which had a highly conservative reputation at home and abroad, was not expected to produce such a remarkable makeover at NBNA. Although one of the world's 10 biggest banks, NatWest was one of the last to expand aggressively internationally.

"What makes NatWest different from other

foreign banks is that it has tried to do something with its American acquisition," said Lawrence W. Cohn, first vice president and senior banking analyst for Dean Witter.

"Most foreign banks don't want to go through the agony of such changes, but NatWest paid a lot of money for NBNA and we don't know how much pressure London is exerting for a better return."

NatWest appears to be enjoying its new role, even flaunting it. It has spent \$125 million, almost a third of what it paid to acquire NBNA, to buy its new building. Its executives will be stationed on the 29th floor, giving them a view of the Brooklyn Bridge.

To be certain that the panorama will not be

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Housing Starts In U.S. Reach 4 1/2-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The pace of new U.S. housing construction soared 8.4 percent in August to the highest level in more than 4 1/2 years, or an annual rate of 1.94 million units, the Commerce Department reported Monday. The report eased concern that continuing high mortgage interest rates were taking the edge off the housing boom.

Starts of single-family houses jumped 10.8 percent in August to an annual rate of 1.14 million units a year, up from the revised 1.79 million of the previous month, after declining 9.1 percent in July. Overall housing starts were running 85 percent ahead of the rate a year earlier.

The report revised July's figures to show a 2.8-percent gain for housing starts instead of the previously reported 0.6-percent decline.

The rate of construction for new single-family houses was 74.4 percent ahead of that in August 1982. Starts on apartments, condominiums and other buildings with five or more units rose 6.3 percent to a rate of 662,000 units after rising 28.2 percent in July.

In what is usually taken as a sign of construction activity down the road, the report said permits for building fell 6.5 percent, after rising for four consecutive months — the only sign that builders that were reacting to high interest rates.

Many economists had been predicting a drop in starts last month, noting two consecutive declines in home sales reports and blaming higher mortgage interest rates. Others have said the decline in construction starts would lag behind the sales decline by three to six months.

The Commerce Department noted in the report that it often takes three months of figures to determine a trend in housing starts because the estimates in the report often show irregular movements.

Figures for the year have jumped up and back every couple of months, posting a 32.3-percent advance in January, a 10-percent drop in March and a 20-percent gain in May.

The report Monday said housing starts in August were 85 percent higher than they hit an annual rate of two million units in December 1978.

### Sumitomo

#### May Acquire Dunlop Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings confirmed Monday that it was holding talks with Sumitomo Rubber Industries of Japan over the future of Dunlop's European tire business and of Dunlop's 40-percent share in Sumitomo Rubber. Dunlop said its board would make a further announcement Thursday.

The company's statement to the London Stock Exchange came in response to a report in the Daily Telegraph newspaper that Dunlop would sell its tire factories in Britain and West Germany to Sumitomo. The Telegraph said the transaction would be announced Thursday, when the company is to release its first-half report.

Dunlop shares closed Monday on the Stock Exchange at 64 pence, up from 53 Friday.

In Tokyo, a spokesman for Sumitomo said his company was negotiating for the possible purchase of Dunlop's tire division. He declined to give details of the talks or disclose when they would be completed, and said that Sumitomo planned no announcement soon.

Stock market analysts said overcapacity in European tire manufacturing was behind Dunlop's plans.

Dunlop, which also makes tennis rackets and industrial products, would still produce tires in Zambia, South Africa, India, New Zealand and the United States, the Telegraph said. Sumitomo, Japan's third-ranking tire-maker, sells its products under the Dunlop name.

The newspaper said Dunlop's European tire holdings had a loss of \$28 million (\$42 million) last year. The company's after-tax loss overall was \$52 million in 1982 and \$41 million in 1981. Tires contributed a total operating profit of \$21 million in 1982. (Reuters reported the European tire loss as \$26 million, half of it in Britain.)

About 26 percent of Dunlop's shares are held by Pegi Malaysia group. Some market analysts said Pegi's intentions were unclear, but, they added that, with European tire sales in a slump and other parts of Dunlop performing well, the company looked vulnerable to an asset-stripping operation.

## NYSE Prices Are Higher in Fairly Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a broad-based gain Monday in fairly active trading as institutional investors adjusted their portfolios for the third quarter.

Transportation issues were in the spotlight for the second consecutive session. Automobile and high-technology issues also attracted attention.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 10.67 Friday, climbed 8.23 to 1,233.94. The closely watched average of 30 blue-chip stocks rose 14.03 overall last week.

The Dow Jones transportation index of railroads, airlines and

trucks climbed 10.11 to \$82.84 following an 11.33 surge on Friday.

Advances topped declines 1,110-486 among the 1,945 issues traded. Volume jumped to 85.6 million shares from the 75.5 million traded Friday. The turnover was just about the average daily turnover for the year.

"Until the volume picks up substantially, the caution light is still out there," said H. Edgar, Ziegler of Prudential-Bache Securities. She noted the market has been volatile on Mondays recently.

"Institutions have come off the sidelines for the first time in a while because they have to adjust their portfolios prior to the end of the

third quarter," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co.

She said some stocks were helped by presentations their companies made at a San Francisco securities meeting held by Montgomery Securities.

"Investors appear to be a little more confident the Federal Reserve's next move will be one of ease rather than restraint," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co.

"Tread followers are encouraged the market has held its ground during a lengthy period of high interest rates."

The Fed last Friday reported the nation's money supply rose \$5.5 billion in the latest statistical

period but stayed within the board's target range. As a result, bond prices were firm and federal funds rates banks charge one another eased to about 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent last week.

Commonwealth Edison (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Chrysler was second on the list, unchanged at 29 1/2. General Motors rose 3/4 to 73 1/2 and Ford 2 to 63. The stocks have been recommended by many analysts.

American Telephone & Telegraph was the third most active issue, off 1/4 to 67 1/2.

Among the DJIA issues, American Can gained 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, Ameri-

can Express 1/2 to 39 1/2, Aluminum Co. of America 1/4 to 44 1/2, International Paper 1/4 to 54 1/2 and Sears, Roebuck 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Among the companies making presentations at the San Francisco meeting, GCA Corp. rose 1 1/2 to 35 1/2, Bankers Trust 1 1/2 to 47 1/2, Ponderosa 1 1/2 to 20 1/2, Sanders Associates 6 1/2 to 117 1/2 and Lockheed 2 1/2 to 41 1/2.

Burlington Northern, which has agreed to buy El Paso Corp., paced the transportation issues, climbing 3 1/2 to 100 1/2.

Hewlett-Packard, which introduced a new personal computer, gained 1 1/2 to 44 1/2.

## EC Pressures Washington to Resolve Steel Dispute in October

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers stepped up pressure on the United States Monday to settle a trade dispute over specialty steel, calling for an agreement early next month.

The foreign ministers, in a statement, underlined the importance of "reaching a mutually satisfactory solution within the shortest possible time frame." They also instructed EC negotiators to pursue every avenue to soften the impact of the restrictions.

An EC spokesman said several participants at the meeting, including Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon, said they desired an agreement in principle with the United States at Oct. 5 consultations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

"The Oct. 5 talks should see an agreement almost ready for conclusion," the spokesman said. "Otherwise this issue will drag on and on and the consultations will be taking place after the damage is already done."

The EC is seeking reduced U.S. tariffs for exports of steel and derived products, mainly cars and

machine tools, as well as textiles and chemicals to make up for the loss of trade in specialty steels. GATT regulations provide for such compensation.

U.S. tariffs and import quotas announced by President Ronald Reagan in early July will deprive EC exporters of \$600 million in sales over four years, the EC has charged. The Reagan administration has rejected the figure as too high.

Diplomatic sources said the EC would have difficulty reaching its Oct. 5 target date. They predicted it would take many more weeks to calculate the damage to European industry of import restrictions Reagan imposed two months ago.

"It's the kind of issue that doesn't lend itself to a quick solution," one diplomat said. In Washington, Senator John Tower of Texas urged Monday that the United States government be allowed to impose quotas on imports of steel pipe and tube if European countries do not meet goals set by a trade agreement.

Under the trade agreement concluded in October 1982 between the United States and the EC, the European countries agreed to re-

strain exports of pipe and tube products to the United States based on their average share of the U.S. market between 1979 and 1981.

In exchange for that promise to limit exports, U.S. steel manufacturers agreed to drop unfair trade cases pending against EC export-

ers, and to refrain from filing other such cases during the life of the arrangement. "In the event that such cases are initiated, the EC specifically reserved the right to terminate its obligations under the arrangement," Mr. Tower told a Senate finance subcommittee.

The Associated Press reported from New York that U.S. steel production rose to 1.613 million tons in the week ended Sept. 17, an increase of 1.9 percent from the previous week's 1.583 million tons, according to an American Iron and Steel Institute report.

About 26 percent of Dunlop's shares are held by Pegi Malaysia group. Some market analysts said Pegi's intentions were unclear, but, they added that, with European tire sales in a slump and other parts of Dunlop performing well, the company looked vulnerable to an asset-stripping operation.

These securities have been offered and sold to the public. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

1,000,000 Shares



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# Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 4,526,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 5,526,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 5,526,000

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

Low	High	Open	Close	Change
100	105	102	104	+2
110	115	112	114	+2
120	125	122	124	+2
130	135	132	134	+2
140	145	142	144	+2
150	155	152	154	+2
160	165	162	164	+2
170	175	172	174	+2
180	185	182	184	+2
190	195	192	194	+2
200	205	202	204	+2
210	215	212	214	+2
220	225	222	224	+2
230	235	232	234	+2
240	245	242	244	+2
250	255	252	254	+2
260	265	262	264	+2
270	275	272	274	+2
280	285	282	284	+2
290	295	292	294	+2
300	305	302	304	+2
310	315	312	314	+2
320	325	322	324	+2
330	335	332	334	+2
340	345	342	344	+2
350	355	352	354	+2
360	365	362	364	+2
370	375	372	374	+2
380	385	382	384	+2
390	395	392	394	+2
400	405	402	404	+2
410	415	412	414	+2
420	425	422	424	+2
430	435	432	434	+2
440	445	442	444	+2
450	455	452	454	+2
460	465	462	464	+2
470	475	472	474	+2
480	485	482	484	+2
490	495	492	494	+2
500	505	502	504	+2
510	515	512	514	+2
520	525	522	524	+2
530	535	532	534	+2
540	545	542	544	+2
550	555	552	554	+2
560	565	562	564	+2
570	575	572	574	+2
580	585	582	584	+2
590	595	592	594	+2
600	605	602	604	+2
610	615	612	614	+2
620	625	622	624	+2
630	635	632	634	+2
640	645	642	644	+2
650	655	652	654	+2
660	665	662	664	+2
670	675	672	674	+2
680	685	682	684	+2
690	695	692	694	+2
700	705	702	704	+2
710	715	712	714	+2
720	725	722	724	+2
730	735	732	734	+2
740	745	742	744	+2
750	755	752	754	+2
760	765	762	764	+2
770	775	772	774	+2
780	785	782	784	+2
790	795	792	794	+2
800	805	802	804	+2
810	815	812	814	+2
820	825	822	824	+2
830	835	832	834	+2
840	845	842	844	+2
850	855	852	854	+2
860	865	862	864	+2
870	875	872	874	+2
880	885	882	884	+2
890	895	892	894	+2
900	905	902	904	+2
910	915	912	914	+2
920	925	922	924	+2
930	935	932	934	+2
940	945	942	944	+2
950	955	952	954	+2
960	965	962	964	+2
970	975	972	974	+2
980	985	982	984	+2
990	995	992	994	+2
1000	1005	1002	1004	+2

Low	High	Open	Close	Change
100	105	102	104	+2
110	115	112	114	+2
120	125	122	124	+2
130	135	132	134	+2
140	145	142	144	+2
150	155	152	154	+2
160	165	162	164	+2
170	175	172	174	+2
180	185	182	184	+2
190	195	192	194	+2
200	205	202	204	+2
210	215	212	214	+2
220	225	222	224	+2
230	235	232	234	+2
240	245	242	244	+2
250	255	252	254	+2
260	265	262	264	+2
270	275	272	274	+2
280	285	282	284	+2
290	295	292	294	+2
300	305	302	304	+2
310	315	312	314	+2
320	325	322	324	+2
330	335	332	334	+2
340	345	342	344	+2
350	355	352	354	+2
360	365	362	364	+2
370	375	372	374	+2
380	385	382	384	+2
390	395	392	394	+2
400	405	402	404	+2
410	415	412	414	+2
420	425	422	424	+2
430	435	432	434	+2
440	445	442	444	+2
450	455	452	454	+2
460	465	462	464	+2
470	475	472	474	+2
480	485	482	484	+2
490	495	492	494	+2
500	505	502	504	+2
510	515	512	514	+2
520	525	522	524	+2
530	535	532	534	+2
540	545	542	544	+2
550	555	552	554	+2
560	565	562	564	+2
570	575	572	574	+2
580	585	582	584	+2
590	595	592	594	+2
600	605	602	604	+2
610	615	612	614	+2
620	625	622	624	+2
630	635	632	634	+2
640	645	642	644	+2
650	655	652	654	+2
660	665	662	664	+2
670	675	672	674	+2
680	685	682	684	+2
690	695	692	694	+2
700	705	702	704	+2
710	715	712	714	+2
720	725	722	724	+2
730	735	732	734	+2
740	745	742	744	+2
750	755	752	754	+2
760	765	762	764	+2
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840	845	842	844	+2
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920	925	922	924	+2
930	935	932	934	+2
940	945	942	944	+2
950	955	952	954	+2
960	965	962	964	+2
970	975	972	974	+2
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990	995	992	994	+2
1000	1005	1002	1004	+2

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190	195	192	194	+2
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320	325	322	324	+2
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340	345	342	344	+2
350	355	352	354	+2
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370	375	372	374	+2
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550	555	552	554	+2
560	565	562	564	+2
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900	905	902	904	+2
910	915	912	914	+2
920	925	922	924	+2
930	935	932	934	+2
940	945	942	944	+2
950	955	952	954	+2
960	965	962	964	











